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A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY WEEK

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THE NORTH WEST TACOMA FACTS

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Volume 5, Number 7 PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN TACOMA, WASH. 1019 South 12th St. 627-5597 February 13, 1975

And THE FACTS Advertisers PRESENTS

Some of 'History's Missing Pages'

Black Americans Past & Present

America is now rediscovering these "lost" notable black Americans and according them their rightful place in history. Their story throughout the Colonial past, the 19th Century and present day is a fascinating story a story that can help to extend the true spirit of brotherhood through understanding throughout the length and breadth of our great country.

The following pages represent a brief but comprehensive picture of Black American life from its beginning to the present day. All too often in the past the tendency has been to present the black man in the role of a subjugated slave, with little or no recognition of the achievements or accomplishments of the free black population. In order to present a more accurate picture, we are devoting many pages in this section to black leaders. You will find politicians, leaders who have gained prominence in the government, the outstanding business persons as well as the ordinary people who lived and worked in circumstances that were similar to those of their white counterparts. Also in this edition are writers, poets, physicians and inventors, as well as entertainers who broke down the barriers of race and achieved the acclaim of both black and white Americans. We hope to show a picture of the past in Black America so that we may enlighten the future, so that our readers can see an overall view. Even a bird's eye view made up, of necessity, of a mere sampling from the distant past should serve to illuminate the future, for to know yesterday is to build a better tomorrow.

FAMOUS BLACK AMERICANS

Pictured are 12 famous Black Americans. In this issue we featuring information about some of the people and many others. We are also featuring Black Americans that are making history today.

FAMOUS BLACK AMERICANS – These 12 historic figures in Black American history are featured on the 1975 "Famous Black Americans" calendar being distributed by the Jos. Schlitz Brewing Company of Milwaukee. They are: 1. Ira Aldridge (1805[- 1867), actor. 2. Scott Joplin (1868 - 1917), ragrime composer. 3. Robert S. Abbott (1868 - 1940), journalist and founder of Chicago Defender. 4. Dr. Daniel Hale Williams (1856 - 1931), heart surgery pioneer. 5. Mary McLeod Bethune (1875 - 1955), educator, humanist. 6. Charles Spaulding (1874 - 1952), business pioneer. 7. Frederick Douglass (1817 - 1895), abolitionist, editor. 8. Lorraine Hansberry (1930 - 1965), playwright; wrote "A Raisin in the Sun". 9. Norbert Rillieux (1806 - 1894), invented vacuum evaporating pan which revolutionized sugar refining. 10. Harriet Tubman (1823? - 1913), born a slave, became freedom fighter during Civil War and later. 11. Richard Allen (1760 - 1831), a founder of African Methodist Episcopal Church. 12. Laura Wheeler Waring (1887 - 1948), artist, educator.

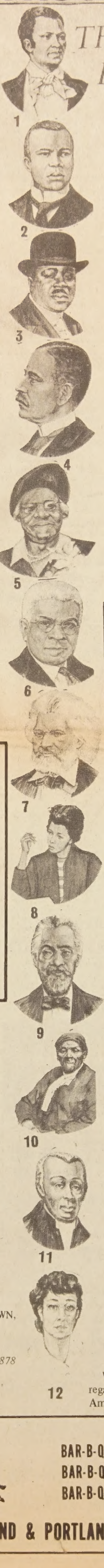
STATEMENT OF HENRY M. JACKSON FOR THE FACTS NEWSPAPERS ON BLACK HISTORY WEEK.

In the spirit of brotherhood and sharing, it is most appropriate to set aside this week to acknowledge the contributions and achievements made by many black Americans in the development of our great country.

The civil rights movement helped bring into focus many of these accomplishments and raised the level of awareness on the part of all Americans, regardless of race, religion or national origin, of their value. Too long have these contributions gone unsung.

As we visit our schools, libraries and other community institutions during this week, be mindful of our history and the role which our black citizens have played.

"THE RACE MUST NOT FORGET
THE ROCK FROM WHENCE THEY WERE HEWN,
NOR THE PIT
FROM WHENCE THEY WERE DIGGED."
William Still
Underground Railroad, 1878



THE FACTS BLACK HISTORY SPECIAL 1975

Right On...
FROM THE
PUBLISHER'S PEN

"I SHALL PASS THIS WAY BUT ONCE; THEREFORE ANY GOOD THAT I CAN DO OR ANY KINDNESS THAT I CAN SHOW LET ME DO IT NOW FOR I SHALL NOT PASS THIS WAY AGAIN."

by Fitzgerald Beaver
editor & publisher

African envoy to Vatican

The new year has ushered in a number of new ideas and new attitudes in the course of human history. Some of the changes have been hastened by the widening circle of influence of the women's liberation movement. There was [illegible]rea where women had not penetrated its sacred precinct.–the Vatican.

A 27-year-old African woman, last week, became the first female ambassador to the Vatican, breaking a 900-year-old unwritten rule barring women from becoming officials envoys to the Holy See.

Pope Paul accepted the nomination of Bernadette Olowo as Uganda's ambassador. Miss Olowo is Uganda's ambassador to West Germany and will hold the Bonn and Vatican posts simultaneouslv.

She is a woman of much academic background. Trained in the British universities and Swiss diplomatic schools, Miss Olowo showed great aptitude for international relations and the problems incidental to them. She is a brilliant student of history and has demonstrated her diplomatic skills and intellectual prowess by her faultless handling of extremely delicate relations between West Germany and Uganda. She speaks German, Italian, French and English fluently.

BLACK HISTORY WEEK

By Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.

Black History week is an annual event, usually celebrated in schools with special discussions on black history and great black figures of the past and present. By and large, it is a positive step toward heightening the consciousness of black and white children of the great contributions made by black Americans to our common history.

What makes this year's Black History Week somewhat different from the past is that the core experience of black history itself has come up for re-evaluation by historians. And this new re-evaluation tells us a lot more about the current climate of attitudes toward blacks than it does to enlighten us about the past.

One of the most talked about studies of the past year was a book purporting to change our view of slavery by using computer-based studies. The authors, Robert Fogel and Stanley Engerman, come up with the rather startling conclusions that the slave experience was not as bad as previous historians had painted it.

Their motives appear to be based on the feeling that portraits of docile slaves and brutal masters have to be revised in the light of their supposed new findings. They claim that it is wrong to blame the present plight of black people on the slave experience, that it is more clearly the discrimination of the post-slavery period right on up to our own day that best accounts for black-white disparities.

On that last point most can agree, but by portraying blacks entrapped in slavery as relatively content, their masters as benign, and the entire wretched system as relatively humane, the authors just set up a new mythology as wrong as the openly pro-slavery historians of the early 1900s were.

If the system was all that good, why did so many blacks run away? If they were fed as well as the authors claim, why are plantation records so full of stories about slaves stealing food? Why are there so many eyewitness accounts of brutality and neglect? Most important today, why was such a book written and why has it found such wide acceptance?

Other historians have ripped apart many of the author's assumptions. They've pointed out how they've fed statistics from one or a few plantations in one part of the country at one particular time, and come up with fancy mathematical projections that led them to generalized --and wrong -- statements about slavery.

I'm willing to leave the technical discussions to their peers, who have held numerous conferences and written many learned articles largely disproving this new revision of history. My primary concern is the rush with which the media and the public adopted a revision of the past that serves to soothe America's guilt and to rob contemporary blacks of one of their moral claims against the nation.

Scholarship always reflects the times. No matter how far into the past it delves, it tells us as much about the times in which is was written as about the dim past. During the years of open segregation and the institution of Jim Crow, the dominant scholars were neo-Darwinists who saw life as a battle in which only the fittest will survive -- and you know who that would be.

Later scholars, living in a more democratic era, reflected the stirrings of the civil rights movement of the fifties and sixties and revisionist historians of that period changed the view of the past to take into account the feelings and needs of black people for the first time.

Now, the wheel seems to be turning again. No only are some historians going back to benign views of evil times, but the academic world is churning out studies purporting to show that education won't improve the outlook for black children, that integration doesn't work, that blacks have lower IQs, that -- well, you get the idea.

What all this says to me is that the moral climate of America is changing from one charged with the seeking of justice to one seeking to cover up the need for change. And in the vanguard of this new cover-up are scholars who should be devoting their skills to helping to build a humane society, not creating false pictures prettifying an evil past.

EDITOR'S NOTE

We hope that this edition will serve to further enlighten all Americans, regardless of their race, creed or color, in the meaningful role of the Negro in American tradition, and thereby, inspire brotherhood through understanding.

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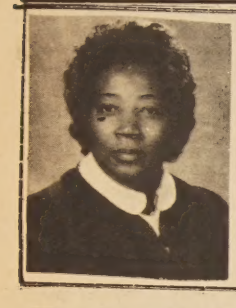

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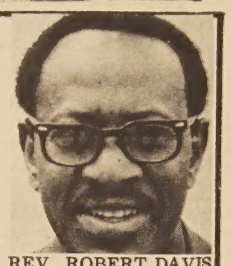


REV. ROBERT DAVIS
Pastor

Tacoma Employees Suggestions Save Dollars

Suggestion Pays Off - Ivey Wynn saved the government money with her suggestion and in turn is presented a check for $205 by Col. Alton B. Peyton, Madigan's deputy commander.

(U.S. Army Photo by Joe Ray.)

By saving the government an estimated $3,055, Tacoman Mrs. Ivey Wynn received a cash award of $205 and a Certificate of Commendation at a special awards ceremony at Madigan Army Medical Center.

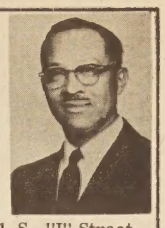
The Patient Administration Division employee suggested the use of a form letter advising patients what charges could be expected upon discharge.

Three other area employees also were honored for their adopted suggestions. Lakewood resident Mrs. Eloise M. Lanning, Patient Administration Division, received $25 for a suggestion to publish open merit promotion registers on a semi-annual basis. Two other Lakewood residents, Lieutenant Colonel John L. Murray, Office of the Comptroller, and Mrs. Esther L. Comstock, Patient Administration Division, received Suggestion Award Certificates.

The awards were presented by Colonel Alton B. Peyton, the Center's deputy commander.

THE MEASURE of a man is not the number of people who serve him, but the number of people he serves.

SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH



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Church News

The ministers' wives, deacons' wives, and deaconesses of the North Pacific Baptist Convention will sponsor their annual Fellowship Tea in celebration of Black History Week, Sunday February 16, 1975 at Bethlehem Baptist Church from 3-5 p.m.

Appearing on program will be Mrs. Harry Norwood, Ms. Pamela Kennedy, Mrs. Luther Brown, Ms. Pam Grinell, Ms. Jeannie Brown, Ms. Eunice Barnett, and Mrs. Leon Robinson.

Presiding at the Tea table will be Mmes. Daniel Martharel, Earl Blackshear, Edward Horne, Gwen Rainey, Janie Carter, Helen Lux, Barbara Bell, Florence Motley, Phillip Robertson, Clifford Benet, and E.P. Zediker.

The public is invited to attend.

Black Forum News

by Elton Gatewood

The Black Forum conducted its weekly meeting as scheduled. Virginia Taylor, new treasurer presented an account of the forum's financial standing. The idea of a fund raising project was abandoned, because the forum was designed to offer public service. It was suggested that once a month, interested persons make a small contribution to supplement the present bank account. A check for $40 was presented to purchase tickets for the Oboade Ghanaian Drummers Concert.

It was brought to the attention of the forum that residents at Purdy Treatment Center are requesting assistance in solving some of their problems. The main problem was that there is no Medical Doctor on duty between the hours of 5 P.M. and 8 A.M. The forum will attempt to investigate this complaint through proper channels.

Plans for Black Summit #3 are being developed. A committee was chosen to formulate a format for the Summit, they will give a complete report by Feb. 21st. Mr. Pigford injected that the State of Wash. Region #5 was interested in presenting a combined workshop in the near future.

Carl Brown developed an accountability sheet, so that the forum members will be aware of various tasks that they have been assigned. The forum will secure a post office box number so that they will be able to handle more written correspondence.

The forum is seeking adults interested in acting as chaperones for the community youth dance on March 22nd from 3 to 7 p.m.

The NAACP will host their 7th Annual Fashion Show on March 8th, the forum will sponsor a fashion model.

Be A Red Cross Volunteer

The need to be a good neighbor is greater than ever. If you have a few hours a week to volunteer we have many opportunities and places to use your talents.

The local and military hospitals and nursing homes have need for people with nursing service, clinical, or administrative skills.

An Introduction to Red Cross training class will be held at the American Red Cross Chapter at 306 South 7th on Thursday, 13th of February from 9:00 AM till noon.

Please call us or come in for more information about the class and the opportunities of service available. 272-3101

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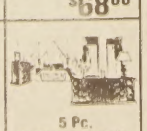

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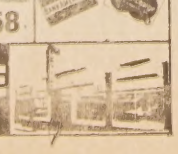

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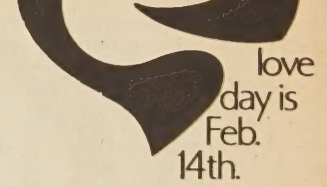

love day is Feb. 14th.

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Matrons Club To Hold Annual Style Show

The Matrons Club will hold its Annual Style Show and Smorgasbord Luncheon on February 17 at the Top of the Ocean, 2217 Ruston Way.

This scholarship benefit affair was started in 1927 by a group of young ladies who wanted to do something for their community. Three of them are still active in the club: Mesdames James Aldrich, C. Spencer of Seattle, and W.P. Stafford.

The theme this year is The Exotic World of Fashion. Models will emerge from a huge birdcage amidst a background of exotic flowers, plants, and birds.

Style show committee members are Mesdames James. D. Adams and F. McDaniels, cochairwomen; Mesdames Arthur Smith, Charles Owens, R. Barzar, James Wilson, Arthur Booker, and Harry Jeffries, club president.

Models are Messrs. Floyd McAffee, Steven Randall, Phil Miner, Jim Robertson, John Miller, Locious Reeves, James Sherls, Jeff Bruce, Keith Harrison, Jim Plaquet, Art Booker, Joe Boles, Marc Wigman, Masanori Yoshimura, Robert Bock, Frank Booker, and Lou Avery and Wyn Mitchell of Seattle; also, Ms. Lois Robertson, Marie Witcher, Beulah Rankin, Mildred Richardson, Frances Rudolph, Deloris Silas, Ann Walker, Robbi McClendon, Jackie Rye, Finky Smith, Lois Randall, Sherri Lewis, Nancy Escure, Ruby Martin, Wendye Strickland, Mable Roberts, Janice Smith, Crystal Wright, Mardis Booker, Susie Saticum, Margaret Crosky, Mattie Bell, Loretta Bomer, Lee Akin, and Gayle Adams, Theda Mitchell, Pamela Gasca, and Debbie Burns of Seattle.

Dapper Don Dudley of Seattle and Harold Moss of Tacoma are the popular commentators.

COMMUNITY WORKER

Mr. Imara (Andre Young)

WOMEN AND MADNESS

"And yet I wonder at this thing, to make a woman black and bid her sing."...C.C. There is no denying the difficult feminine narcissism black women in particular face as another victim of racist America.

I suppose that it is equally understandable why black women's youthful narcissism is crushed and her sexual life perverted, when society has thoroughly torked and deminished her psyche from time immemorial, to the status of a peon, and the opposite of what is considered womanly (human) traits and behavior. Much of what has happened to the black woman in particular has occurred as a result of her helplessness and her powerlessness. Of course there are many other helpless victims of our society.

Black women in prison are the objects and victims of Western humanities' most inhuman form of punishment. That is, being away from her natural state of existence. Being away from her black man and without the knowledge of her true self. In this state most black ("Third World Women") are incarcerated in Pierce County at the Purdy Treatment Center, near Gig Harbor.

A female sub-culture directs the functions or malfunctions at Purdy. It's called "Madness". To be sure Purdy is a female culture dominated by male culture residing in "madness".

Both good and bad exists at Purdy. Nobody can deny the clashes of culture and hostility directed toward change, i.e., staff and prisoners; community and prisoners and vice versa; et cetera, et cetera.

Purdy, no matter how modernized, and "better" than the best prison of its kind, it may be, it still is a terrible place. The prisons of this state are as good and as bad as the officials who work in them and prisoners who reside therein.

A dehumanizing system -- where the women have gone mad and no less the staff. When Purdy opened five or more years ago, it had virtually no security. Tightened security at Purdy is attributal to the women. But then not without sanction of the officials.

It's like opening a Pandora's box in attempts to describe the infectious disease of lesbianism running rampant at Purdy. People are whom they are, but many women at Purdy engaged in Lesbian practices aren't Lesbian by nature. The fires, "strikes", escapes, so-called riots, and various sundry interpersonal conflicts have their origin with women who are depressed, suicidal, frigid, anxious, paranoid, phobic, guilty, indecisive, inactive, and without hope. All of which has led to the opposite sex advocates having a "nocturnal feast".

The incidents of homosexual activity in the prisons of this state is rising, inspite of the work-training release program; especially at Purdy. The officials at Purdy know about the homosexual problem. To solve it would mean elimination of many of their jobs.

It's a matter of the hawks preying on the chickens. Purdy is a cesspool of failures and sex perversions and many black daughters and mothers are caught up in it. Color is no barrier.

To The Community Leaders-

Can we afford to not develop the leadership abilities of our young people. When we look at noxious air, polluted water, the earth losing its organic health-producing qualities-the development of our abilities to lead may become more important than just doing a better job; such skills and concern may become the keys to our very survival--to life on our earth.

Can we look at these threats to our existence and still shrug off the need to be better than we are?

Can we stand by and admit to the need to clean up the air we breathe, so that we might indeed continue to breathe, and be content to let a round of golf, a few lines at the bowling alley, or a couple of drinks in a smoke-filled bar cause us to reply, "I don't have time for leadership training."

Can we watch one good fishing stream after another turned into a mess of chemical and waste material and dead fish floating downstream, and simply look for another place to fish-still not concerned enough to give up a few days to correct these ills.

Can we read in our newspapers and see on television reports of another violent outbreak and say simply, "Shoot a few of them, and that will stop it?" Then, dismiss it from our minds and turn the TV dial back and forth for another two or three hours and still insist, "I don't have time for leadership training."

Can we put in endless hours as chairman of a project and see it accomplish very little because we were not properly organized, did not have our goals clearly outlined, did not start with a good plan of action and were not able to mobilize our efforts effectively, and still maintain, "I don't have time for leadership training."

Can we attend meeting after meeting and be aware that 70% of our people didn't attend and still say, "I don't have time for leadership training."

Can we look at real community needs and find ourselves inadequate to cope with them and still be blind to the needs of our finding time to take leadership training?

How long will we be content to state that human purpose is individual development through community service and still insist that the best way is practical experience? How long will we ignore the facts that "practice makes permanent" and continue to experience doing things ineffectively?

Is that all we really seek? Do we get so hung up in the 50-year argument over the relative importance of leader and follower that we believe we are fulfilling the highest ideals of life when we simply apply our time and experience to specific community projects while we are young, and fail to plan for a time when age prohibits our active involvement in the community?

Or is something greater at stake? Do we value our time as a time to learn and accomplish? To understand that leadership involves leading individuals rather than groups? To understand what motivates people? To understand how to set goals and develop workable, successful plans?

If so, then we are ready for leaders, to use as the tool that helps us to make things happen and we apply this know-how to meeting the cries of our community.

When this happens, we begin to look back on the group at the bar, still sitting there as the world's critics, still sitting there endlessly talking about what's not right in the world, still not finding the time to be a part of the solution, still remaining a part of the problem.

When this happens, we begin to bring people together to seek solutions.

When this happens, we begin to pass up a few good hours at the local tavern speaking of this problems.

When this happens, we begin to find out what's causing many of our problems, and turn things around and rebuild life into those problems.

When this happens, we give up time watching television and never even miss it because we are busy seeking to reduce the generation gap, credibility gap, and communications gap that leads to student riots and race riots, and labor riots.

We see that we are transforming attitudes and projects into successful living and successful programs.

When a man enlisted in military service, he is not permitted to fight until he has been trained, even one who does not lead. Why then should we be permitted to be involved in solving problems in our community -- until we have been trained thru experience?

For my personal experiences in leadership I thank all the people I know for their help and understanding. D. Harold Pugh

News From Tacoma Community College

Call it the TCC Jubilee, the 1975 Spring Arts Festival, or the Neat, Complete Street Fair -- they all refer to May 15, 16 and 17 at Tacoma Community College. The Arts Festival was instituted as an annual event last year, and this year's Jubilee will also mark TCC's first decade of service to Tacoma and surrounding communities.

Even at this early date, planning committees have been formed and preparations are being made for a wide variety of activities. Among the events already in the program are a juried art showing of sculpture, paintings and pottery done by local artists as well as students; the Friends of the Library banquet May 15 in the campus cafeteria; the TCC drama department's production of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew"; and a series of Town Hall meetings devoted to bringing together the public and professionals from various fields to discuss contemporary social and political problems.

Throughout the three-day celebration booths will be open for the exhibit and sale of many different arts and crafts. Classrooms will also be open to the public, as well as campus tours, special lectures, and educational exhibits. Tentative plans are being made for tennis, chess, and speech tournaments. The possibility of an aerial show and sky diving exhibition is also being investigated.

More detailed information about the Jubilee, activities and events, will be made available as plans progress. Individuals or groups interested in actively participating or needing help in planning to attend the celebration should contact Dr. Paul Jacobson, dean of instruction, at TCC.

Club Plans Dance

Left to right: Mrs. Hugh Fountain, Mrs. Eddie B. Hill, Mrs. Carrie Randell, (absent) Mrs. James Smith, Mrs. Douglas Cato.

The Contessa Club is making plans for its fifth annual African Safari Benefit Dance. The dance will be held at the Top of the Ocean, February 22nd from 10:00 p.m. until 2:00 a.m. In keeping with the theme, African Safari, African dolls are being made by the membership.

Mrs. Eddie B. Hill, Fund Raising Chairman, states, the proceeds from this annual scholarship, charitable event have a two-fold purpose: to sponsor a student for two years at Tacoma Community College, and to give a Thanksgiving basket to a needy family. Tickets will be available at the door.

Afro - American & African Materials At Tacoma Public Library

by Gordon H. Hills

While looking over our black periodicals, I found that occasionally articles and special features on Africa also appear. For example, Negro - History Bulletin, each issue being devoted to one subject, had "Africa" the theme for April, 1973. Black Books Bulletin, a recent arrival, seems to equally share African and black American subjects. The Fall, 1974 issue has three long articles on the Sixth Pan-African Congress. This includes an excellent full-page photo of W.E.B. DuBois, and an account of his role and that of West Indian attorney Sylvester Williams, in holding the First Pan-African Congress in Paris in 1900. BBB in the same issue interviews Imamu Amiri Baraka at length and has a Guide to Works by and about this famous living black American poet and playwright, who incidentally has visited the Seattle-Tacoma area from time to time.

Two more generally popular magazines are Ebony, which has almost replaced the defunct Life as America's top illustrated, large format weekly, and Essence, "The Magazine for Today's Black Woman", which has a Redbook-type format. Black Sports is another popular monthly, long overdue. An interesting article historically in the May, 1974 issue, is taken from the new book, Black Ball Stars, by John Holway.

Black Collegian, although oriented to young people in college, has features of interest to the general reader. The September-October, 1974 issue is devoted to careers, with one article called "Breaking into Journalism", by Sheila Younge. She gives a rundown of her experiences as a Summer Intern for the Magazine Publishers' Association (MPA), serving on the staffs of Newsweek and Good Housekeeping. Formerly an editor with Black Sports magazine, she is now Executive Editor of Essence.

It's appropriate that we start discussing Afro-American periodicals during Black History Week... The history of Tacoma reflects the active and often crucial role played by blacks, at all levels, in growth and development of the area. Two black community newspapers, The Forum (Tacoma. 1880s through World War I.) and the Seattle Republican (Seattle. 1880s until World War I.) are full of local black biography and history. The Library has several years of The Forum in print form, and one special issue of the Republican. This week we are ordering as complete a microfilm record of the latter newspaper as exists.

Next week, we will discuss these and other black periodicals, in greater detail. We also have begun to contact other libraries and sources of Afro-American and African periodicals in greater Tacoma, so we can pass along this information to you.

A YOUNG, GRADE-SCHOOL GIRL came out of the movie "Love Story" with tears trickling down her cheeks. Determined not to be thought soft by her older brother, she remarked: "You know, when I watch those wide screens instead of TV, my eyes sweat a lot."

A MATRON was trying on hats in a shop, and the saleslady was gushing over each selection. "That is simply marvelous on you," she said of one hat. "It makes you look fifteen years younger."

"Then I don't want it," said the matron. "I can't afford to look fifteen years older every time I take my hat off."

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ALL NEW BAND
The bands with the heavy driving sounds
For the first time on the same same stage
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Friday Feb 14, 9:pm Until?????
AMVETS HALL 38th& UNION

AT NORDSTROM...
IT'S A MATTER OF TASTE
of selection. of price, never more, often less. of helpful, well-trained sales people who sincerely want to help you coordinate what you want with what you have. who can suggest just the right additions to pull it all together, but understand when you just want to look. you know what you like, so does nordstrom. and you'll find more of it at nordstrom, tacoma mall.
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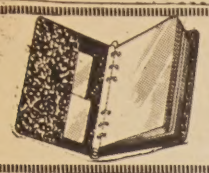

Sports Record Book

by Brian Jaybush

DOES ONE ENSHRINE A LIVING BEING?

A couple of years ago, while Seattle's beloved Coach-General Manager (of the Sonics), Bill Russell, was still doing color commentary on ABC-TV's broadcasts of the National Basketball association--before those broadcasts were stolen from ABC by CBS--the ABC cameras trucked into Boston on the occasion of a very special day: the day the Celtics retired Russell's jersey number from active use. That is, the Celtics decreed that never again would any Boston player be allowed to use the number Russell wore on his jersey when he was a player, because Russell had been so good no one else would ever be fit to wear that number.

It was, as I said, a very special day. Only before they could bring it off--in a ceremony that was to include bands, speeches, and Russell himself, and culminating in the symbolic hanging of a poster bearing the jersey number from the ceiling of Boston Garden--Russell made HIS wishes known: ain't no way, Bill said, you're going to have a big ceremony, or if you di, I won't be there. And rather than make waves, the Celtic management swallowed and said, OK, Bill, and contented with hanging the banner and making a discreet announcement over the PA system.

It was a sign of things to come--one the NBA Hall of Fame committee should have taken into account before voting Russell into the Hall of Fame.

"I don't want anything to do with it for private and personal reasons," Russell announced after being told of his selection.

That was last Saturday night. Ever since then, the furor has raged: How DARE he refuse to be honored! We want to honor him, and dammit we will!

I find myself on the horns of the proverbial dilemma in this case. On the one hand, if Russell doesn't want to haul himself to the induction ceremonies, or "have anything to do with it,"--for whatever reasons, personal, private, racial, sexual or fantasized--that's his priviledge, isn't it? Consider how you feel when someone hauls you up on a stage to shake your hand. You might feel good afterward--but if that someone has ASKED you if you WANTED to be hauled up there, chances are you would have said no.

On the other hand, do the Hall of Fame people really need Russell's approval and presence to enshrine him? After all, what they are enshrining is his memory, not his body. And the Hall of Fame has often enshrined outstanding people posthumously, people who had no chance to give their approval or appear at the ceremonies.

So if both sides will keep their tempers in check, there should be no problem whatever. If the Hall of Fame people can respect Russell enough to vote him into their shrine, let them respect him enough to bow to his wishes. And if Russell is as big a man as I suspect, he won't complain if the Hall of Fame folks enshrine him without his approval or presence.

Russell was a great enough player to be enshrined; he deserves the honor. But he also deserves the continued respecting of his wishes.

Scholarships for Tacoma Youth

The 1972 Olympics made the world look at Tacoma and its young breed of boxers. One of those young men was Davey Armstrong. He was a runner-up to the silver medal in his class.

The Minority Concerns Task Force, in recognition of Davey's efforts created a scholarship fund for Davey's college education. This year, Davey entered Fort Steilacoom Community College and MCTF chairperson, Maja Kurashima handed him the amount of $250.00.

Davey continues to be an astounding young man. He just recently won his Fourth Annual Golden Gloves Award. He is determined to be in the 1976 Olympiad and he is sure to be a strong contender for the gold.

Davey Armstrong is one person the minority community can truly be proud of.

Tacoma Golden Gloves

Our Tacoma Boys' Club Boxing Team came through with its 5th Team Trophie at the 17th Annual Tacoma Golden Gloves Tournament held Saturday, February 1, 1975, at the UPS Fieldhouse. Davey Lee Armstrong won his 4th Championship as well as the Golden Boy Award and Bob Newcomb was the winner of the Sportsman Award. There was one controversial decision between Bob Newcomb of Portland, Oregon and Byron Boyd of Tacoma. Boxing fans felt that the Portland boxer was victimized by a Hometown Decision but the Tacoma Boys' Club Boxing coach Joe Clough said "When we (our boxers) boxing other towns our boxers are at the mercy of the hometown officials and its not unusual to become a loser after winning the bout."

The champions are: 106 lb. Sid McKnight, Prince George, Canada; 112 lb. Leo Randolph, Leslies of Tacoma; 119 lb. Byron Boyd, Leslies of Tacoma; 125 lb. Davey Lee Armstrong, Leslies of Tacoma; 132 lb. Dennie Armstrong, Leslies of Tacoma; 139 lb. Al Armstrong, Leslies of Tacoma; 147 lb. Frankie Armstrong, Leslies of Tacoma; 156 lb. Jerry Bennett, Leslies of Tacoma; 165 lb. James Williams, Portland, Oregon; 178 lb. Jerry Otis, Leslies of Tacoma; Heavy Lee Black, Seattle.

Boys Club News

BASKETBALL TEAMS ARE ON WINNING SIDE

The Basketball Teams are all on the winning side with our Junior Team (9th and 10th graders) the TBC Boosters having a 4-0 winning streak. Coach Jeff Fletcher (Butterball) says "If attitudes hold up we'll go through the season undefeated." The 4th and 5th grade TBC Parent's Club Jets are 3-1 while TBC Cabelleros (7th graders) coach Tom Mustin reports a 4-1 record. Our 8th graders, The TBC Blazers are 4-0.

Our only senior team is our TBC Hilltop-Multi Service Senior Girls. They have a 6-1 record. We are in need of community support, if you are interested in coming out for a game this week please call our Boys' Club for information on the time and dates of games. The phone number is 272-3044.

UPCOMING HAPPENINGS

There will be a dance here at the Boys' Club Saturday, February 15, 1975. Music will be by Magnum. Donations are $1.25 at the door. Hours are from 9:00-1:00. Hope to see everyone there.

This is Reggie Ray of Foss High School playing Ping-Pong at the Tacoma Boys' Club (Downtown).

"Dad," said the boy, "you've got to come with me to a special PTA meeting tonight."

"What's so special about it?"

"Well," replied the youngster, "it's just for you and me and the teacher and the principal."

THOUSANDS OF READERS GET YOUR MESSAGE WHEN YOU SOUND OFF IN THE ★ FACTS CLASSIFIED ADS ★

Veteran's Administration

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$11,500
Two bedroom home with part basement. In need of repairs.

"Price $11,500, cash downpayment $250, balance payable in 300 monthly installments of $94.42 each, including principal payments plus interest at an annual percentage rate of 9%. Total monthly payment due on the 1st of each month includes taxes and insurance and is estimated to be $126.00"

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SEE YOUR BROKER FOR ADDITIONAL HOMES OR CALL VA PROPERTY MANAGEMENT MU 2-9100, EXT. 389, SEATTLE.

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OPEN 10 TO DARK EVERY DAY
See these new homes in OAKBROOK, a highly desirable residential area. Several styles to choose from. Some on Fairway lots. All have deluxe appliances, fireplaces, family rooms, dining rooms, and double garages. Model Home is located at 7310 Amber Lane SW. Follow our yellow and green "OPEN HOUSE" signs. Salesman will be there to greet you or call 584-0523.
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- Mechanic on Duty -
7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. - Monday - Saturday
Sunday 8 a.m. - 6 p.m.
MA7-9903
25¢ Car Wash
ROAD SERVICE

HELP WANTED

As a member of a mental health center based crisis intervention team, counselor will provide crisis intervention services, including evaluation, short term treatment, and assistance in linking clients into hospital and community treatment services. Team members will share other duties including support to crisis phone service volunteers, outreach, and treatment services to groups at risk. Requires BA degree in mental health field plus one year relevant experience.

Start $8,000 - $9,000. Available immediately. Send resume to Personnel Office, Comprehensive Mental Health Center, P.O. Box 50007, Tacoma, Washington 98405. Applications close February 20.

CMHC is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer. Qualified women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

High School Graduates and Seniors
Know Your Apprenticeship Opportunities
BE READY FOR YOUR FUTURE
Come to the
Tacoma Urban League
1301 So. "K" St.
L.E.A.P. Office
LABOR EDUCATION ADVANCE PROGRAM

25th & Pacific

HELP WANTED

INSTRUCTORS
PART-TIME

Applications for part-time college level positions are now being accepted for home and family life courses in bachelor living and child development. Qualifications: Master's degree or appropriate qualifications. To receive consideration for employment this spring, interested individuals should submit detailed resumes postmarked by February 21, 1975, to: Academic Personnel, P.O. Box 445, Tacoma, Washington 98401. This agency is an equal opportunity employer.

HELP WANTED
MEDICAL CLAIMS EXAMINER, part time. Must be experienced. Salary DOQ. 572-4800.
"Equal Opportunity Employer"

HELP WANTED
CERTIFIED LAB TECH for growing health care organization. Lab experience with ability to perform routine lab tests. Salary DOQ. 572-4800.
An Equal Opportunity Employer

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1101 So. "G" Office
BR2-1208 (24 hrs)

HELP WANTED
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Position with an organization providing services in the area of child abuse and neglect. Qualifications include a graduate degree in Social Service and Administration. Salary will be $15,120 a year. Send Resume to:
The Panel for Family Living
1115 S. 4th
Tacoma, Wash. 98405
The deadline for all resumes is March 14.

Help Wanted
MEDICAL STENOGRAPHER, part time, for growing health care organization. Min. 1 year work exp., medical terminology. 60 wpm typing. Salary DOQ. 572-4800.
An Equal Opportunity Employer

HELP WANTED
FIRE CHIEF
Fire Division/Safety Services Department

This position manages the Fire Fighting Division of the Safety Services Department. It includes responsibility for fire prevention, suppression, training, ambulance, and rescue operations with 37 employees and a $779,000 budget.

Desirable qualifications are:
1) Extensive knowledge of the principles and practices of modern fire fighting;
2) An Associate of Arts degree in Fire Science;
3) A minimum of four years strong administrative supervisory experience;
4) Successful labor contract administration; and
5) Experience in developing and implementing mutual aid agreements.

Selection is based upon a review of training and experience and oral interview.
SALARY RANGE: To $1,567 monthly
CLOSING DATE: Indefinite
APPLY: Personnel Office
CITY OF RICHLAND
P.O. Box 190
Richland, WA 99352
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Best Barbecue In Town
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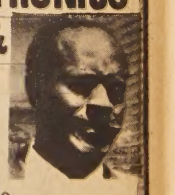

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A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY WEEK

A. Phillip Randolph

A. Phillip Randolph is regarded as the "elder statesman" of the Black Labor Movement.

A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH

Born April 15, 1889
Organizer of the giant Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters Union AFOL New York City in 1925.
Elected President Emeritus in 1968.

Organizer and Director of the 1st March on Washington Movement which led to President Roosevelt's forming the Commission of Fair Employment (F.E.P.C.)

Elected Vice-President of AF of L - CIO 1957
Member of the executive committee.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE LABOR EDUCATION ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM OF THE TACOMA URBAN LEAGUE

Tacoma Urban League

Black History Program at Fort Lewis

FORT LEWIS, WA.---The African Modern Dance Group from Lincoln High School, a fashion show, an arts and crafts exhibit, and the Martin Luther King Singers will be among the highlights of the Black History Week observance here.

Programs are scheduled daily at the post's recreation centers, with opening ceremonies set for 6:30 p.m. Monday at the Pioneer Recreation Center.

Seattle television newsman John Raye will cap the activities with a talk Friday at the Totem Recreation Center.

Major General John Q. Henion, Fort Lewis and 9th Infantry Division commander, proclaimed the special week, calling it an opportunity to participate in activities "that promote understanding of the importance and influence of Black people in our American culture and heritage."

The full schedule was:Monday--Pioneer Recreation Center, 6:30, opening ceremony and film, "Black History, Lost, Stolen and Strayed;" arts and crafts exhibit all week. Tuesday--Totem Recreation Center, 7 to 9 p.m. African Modern Dance Group, 9th Division Unit of Choice Rock Band. Wednesday--Totem, display of distinguished Blacks; Martin Luther King Singers, 7 p.m. Thursday--Nelson Recreation Center, fashion show, 7 to 9 p.m. Friday--Grandstaff Library, Black literary display; Totem Recreation Center, John Raye, KING-TV newsman, speaking at 2 p.m.

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., executive director of the United Negro College Fund, was named executive director of the National Urban League, succeeding the late Whitney M. Young, Jr.

Tacoma Urban League, Inc.

"WHICH WAY AMERICA?"

IN MEMORY OF: WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR., (1921 - 1971)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC.

The late Whitney M. Young, Jr., former head of the Urban League, sought to foster cooperation between white business and the Black community. Although he was successful to a marked degree, Young encountered much criticism from Blacks who disapproved of his close ties with the white establishment.

Tacoma's Community Development Department Recogizes Its Black Staff Members During Black History Week

Lucille Delaney
Youth Coordinator

Through the years, Tacoma has seen many changes. Recently, we have seen another change for Tacoma with the passage of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1975. Tacoma's Urban Renewal and Model Cities programs have been joined to form the city's new Community Development Department, and the contribution of the black community through Urban Renewal and Model Cities will help in forming this new department. We are optimistic about Tacoma's future and our department's role in that future. We believe that we can improve life in Tacoma through cooperation and a positive attitude about our city's future.

The community both recognizes and appreciates the efforts of our black staff members in creating today's progress and tomorrow's history. We want to recognize the efforts of and express our appreciation for our black staff members during Black History Week.

Black staff members not shown: Howard Draine, loan specialist; Dwight Edwards, loan specialist; Richard Mason, environmental improvement planner; Felix Sims, rehabilitation specialist; Stokey Wilford, housing inspector.

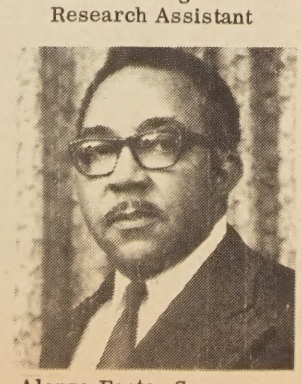
Harold Hankins
Housing Coordinator

Bill Smitherman
Program Development Manager

Minnie Young
Research Assistant

Scotti Burgess
Clerk-Steno III

Harriet Williams
Community Involvement Specialist



Alonzo Foote, Sr.
Housing Program Manager

Published February 13, 1975

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPEMENT (HUD)

SPECIAL OFFICIAL NOTICE TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS

HUD OWNED PROPERTIES AVAILABLE ON A "FIRST COME FIRST SERVED" BASIS

Attention is drawn to those following properties which have been previously listed for sale and are now available for immediate sale on a "first-come, first-served" basis. All purchase offers should be made through a licensed real estate broker of the purchaser's own choice. Purchasers should consult their real estate brokers for more complete details concerning the listed properties and for the proper procedures for submission of purchase offers. These procedures are also outlined in the monthly HUD Public Information Release, which is available to all approved brokers and the general public. Errors in these listings do not become official through publication. All data, including price, must agree with the files in the HUD Seattle office. Brokers may present purchase offers any time between 8:00 A.M. and 4:30 P.M., Monday through Friday to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, 500 Union Street, Seattle, Washington 98101.

REPAIRED AND PARTIALLY REPAIRED PROPERTIES

(NOTE: FHA-insured financing is available on the following listed properties, and any purchase offers must be submitted in accordance with outstanding instructions issued by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.)

LIST #	CASE #	LISTED	ADDRESS	MIN PRICE	MAX. INS	RMS	BDRMS	BATH	BSMT	APPROX LOT SIZE	APPROX R.E. TAXES
			Partial and Full Repaired								
	207856		2109 60th W. Tacoma	18,250	17,700	7	4	1	0	37½x130	192.35
	219831		5814 Swan Creek Dr. SW Tacoma	18,000	17,450	5	3	1	0	50x100	448.01
	172315		3529 E. Roosevelt "	14,250	13,800	4	2	1	0	65x75	230.18
	172315		3529 E. Roosevelt "	14,250	13,800	4	2	1	0	65x75	230.18
	213100***		830 S. Sprague "	16,000	15,500	5	3	1½	0	37½x117	-
	015426***		1642 E. 29th "	14,000	13,550	5	3	1	0	50x130	179.60
			AS IS HOMES								

"ALL CASH - AS IS" HOMES AND VACANT LOTS

(NOTE: The following properties are only available on a strictly all cash, as is, buyer beware basis, and purchase offers must be submitted in accordance with outstanding instructions issued by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.)

AS IS HOMES

CASE #	ADDRESS	MIN. PRICE	APPROX LOT SIZE	APPROX R.E. TAXES
224310	7202 190th E. Tacoma	12,500	irreg.	
195657	1102 S. 25th St Tacoma	4,750	70x52½	175.00
146507	1716 S. M St. Tacoma	2,950	37½x120	180.00
001631	1733 S. Sheridan Tacoma	1,250	37½x120	-
213634	3596 E. I St. Tacoma	2,750	50x100	150.00
190471	3728 E. I St. Tacoma	4,950	50x100	125.21

All offers must be submitted through the Real Estate Broker of your choice who will also have complete details and listings of additional properties available.

HUD PROPERTIES ARE OFFERED FOR SALE TO ANY QUALIFIED PURCHASER. Any person interested in buying a HUD-owned property should contact the real estate broker of his choice. Any real estate broker doing business with HUD-acquired property will sell any HUDacquired property to prospective purchaser without regard to race, color, religion or national origin. Noncompliance is a basis for precluding the firm doing business with HUD. Interested brokers may obtain complete listings from

EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY

SEATTLE AREA OFFICE
Property Disposition Branch
DEPT. OF HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT
5th Floor, Logan Bldg.
500 Union St. (5th & Union)
Seattle, Wash. 98101

BLACKS HAVE MADE

T.M. ALEXANDER FHA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

Theodore M. Alexander, Jr., an Atlanta Real estate and stock broker, has been appointed Assistant Commissioner for Home Mortgages of the Federal Housing Administration in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Secretary George Romney announced today.

Mr. Alexander, 37, was sworn in by Eugene A. Gulledge, Assistant Secretary for Mortgage Credit and the FHA Commissioner. The new appointee has served as a consultant to the Department in recent months, assisting in organizing its Office of New Communities for Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development Samuel C. Jackson.

From 1965 to 1969, Mr. Alexander served with Courts & Company (now Reynolds & Company), an Atlanta investment banking firm. He reportedly was the first Negro stock broker in the Southeast.

Mr. Alexander has previously been vice-president of Alexander & Associates, a real estate company headed by his father, T.M. Alexander, Sr., longtime business and civic leader in Atlanta. He had joined the firm in 1958, and the younger Alexander has continued active in Atlanta real estate developments as a broker and investor. Many of his activities involved HUD and FHA programs.

Born in Atlanta, Mr. Alexander graduated from Morehouse College there with a B.A. in 1953. He then joined the U.S. Army and saw duty as a lieutenant in Korea and Guam from 1953 through 1955. In 1956, he obtained an M.B.A. degree at New York University's Graduate School of Business Administration. He served with Chase Manhattan Bank and Dun & Bradstreet following his graduate studies, returning to Atlanta in 1958.

Mr. Alexander is a member of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta Boy Scouts Executive Committee, Fulton County Republican Club, and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. In 1958, he participated in the first student exchange program to the Soviet Union and other East European countries, and in 1968 he was a guest of the Liberian Government at the inauguration of President William V.S. Tubman.

Mr. Alexander is married to the former Janis Bowen of Atlanta, and they have three children, Theodore M. III, 8; Kimberly, 6, and Todd, 2. The Alexanders reside at 827 Sixth St. S.W. in Washington.

DR. GLORIA E. A. TOOTE
Assistant Secretary for Equal Opportunity

Dr. Gloria E.A. Toote was sworn in as Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, on June 21, 1973. After presidential nomination, to the position, she was confirmed by the Senate on June 1.

Dr. Toote administers HUD's civil rights and equal opportunity programs. She is responsible for administering the Federal Fair Housing Law, Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (as amended), which prohibits discrimination in the sale, rental, financing, brokerage services or advertising of housing on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. She is also Director of Contract Complaince for the Department; Director of Equal Opportunity in Employment for HUD employees; and responsible for the implementation of Department requirements for the training, employment and business opportunity of the poor in HUD-assisted project areas.

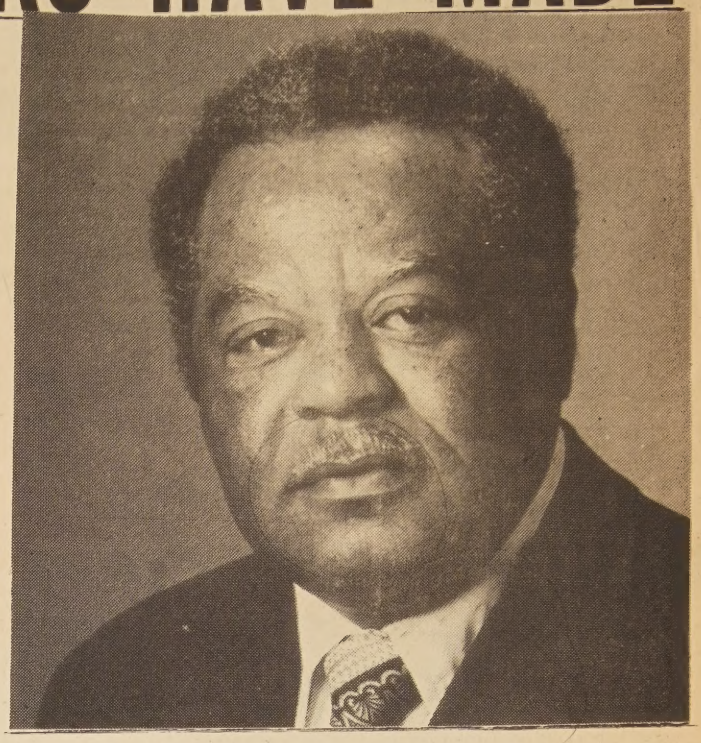
She came to HUD from ACTION where she served from October 1971 through May 1973 as Assistant Director, and directed the Office of Voluntary Action Liaison, developing private sector interest in ACTION programs and encouraging citizen voluntary activities.

Prior to joining the Administration, Dr. Toote was President of Toote Town Publishing, Inc.; and engaged in the private practice of law in New York City. A native New Yorker, she is a former member of the editorial staff of the National Affairs Section of TIME magazine.

A scholarship student at Howard University School of Law, Dr. Toote earned her J.D. degree in 1954 and is the youngest graduate in the school's history. She received her LL.M. degree from Columbia University Graduate School of Law in 1956.

Active in community and civic affairs in New York City, Dr. Toote has also lectured extensively on civil rights and business law. She has traveled extensively, visiting almost every State in the Nation; toured extensively in the Caribbean, Europe, Africa and the Soviet Union.

Her accomplishments have been cited by several organizations including the National Business League, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. She is the recipient of numerous awards for distinguished public service including the National Newspaper Publishers Association's first "Newsmaker Award" and the National Association of Black Women Attorneys' and the New York Federation of Civil Service Organizations Special Achievement Award. She is listed in Who's Who, Who's Who of American Women, and Who's Who of Finance and Industry.



THOMAS O. JENKINS
ACTING DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

Thomas O. Jenkins has served as Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Equal Opportunity in the Department of Housing and Urban Development since September 8, 1972.

A career Federal employee with more than 20 years of service, he has held many positions in equal opportunity and civil rights areas. In HUD, he has served as Director of the Office of Management and Field Coordination, and Director of Contract Compliance where he had the responsibility of assuring that all HUD contractors complied with the equal opportunity provisions of Executive Order 11246. Previously, he was Regional Director of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights where he administered the program in a 15-State area.

In positions in the U.S. Post Office Department, Mr. Jenkins was Senior Appeals Examiner for review and processing of all appellate matters involving grievances, adverse actions and equal employment referred to the Postmaster General; he was Hearing Officer/Investigator of difficult and complex equal employment opportunity complaints; and Personnel Specialist, serving as focal point for the development of increased opportunities for minorities.

Involved in community affairs, Mr. Jenkins has been active in the Public Personnel Association and the National Association of Inter-Group Relation Officials. He was named Omega Man of the Year by the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and is listed in Personalities of the South.

H.R. CRAWFORD
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HOUSING MANAGEMENT

H.R. Crawford was nominated by President Nixon on March 7, 1973 to be Assistant Secretary for Housing Management in the Department of Housing and Urban Development. He was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on March 13, 1973.

Mr. Crawford gained a national reputation as an expert in the field of housing management and as a Certified Property Manager (CPM). He has served as a consultant on the subject for the Department of Defense and the State of Michigan and taught a course on housing management at Howard University in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Crawford was Vice President of the Polinger-Crawford Corporation, where he was responsible for managing 3,500 housing units. He also was Vice President of Kaufman and Broad Asset Management Inc. and President of H.R. Crawford Inc., which managed the largest single government-assisted development of its type in the District of Columbia.

He was cited by President Nixon for "Exceptional Service to Others in the Finest American Tradition," on the recommendation of the District of Columbia Government, both for his property management success and his deep involvement in civic betterment.

Mr. Crawford was a member and received awards from numerous planning and civic organizations in Washington. He continues to be active in such organizations as the American Cancer Society, the D.C. Advisory Board of Recreation, Anacostia Community Health Center, Junior Citizens Corps Inc., Washington Urban League, Anacostia Economic Development Corporation, Anacostia Business and Professional Association, Frederick Douglas Community Center, and Bonabon Inc.

His professional affiliations include the Institute of Real Estate Management; Builders, Owners, and Managers Association; National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials; Professional Property Managers Association; Washington Board of Realtors; Washington Real Estate Brokers; Metropolitan Washington Planning and Housing Association, and the National Association of Home Builders.

As Assistant Secretary for Housing Management, Mr. Crawford directs all HUD programs and functions involving the financial and operational management of subsidized housing, public housing modernization, tenant and counseling services, management and disposition of HUD-held properties, and servicing of mortgages under all HUD-FHA multifamily mortgage insurance programs.

EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY

HUD NEWS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

HISTORY WITH HUD.

JEROME CURRY, Acting Director of Housing and Management for Housing and Urban Development for the Seattle Area Office.

As the Acting Director of Housing and Management, and the highest ranking Black in the Seattle Area Office, Curry's duties are to service any agreements, contracts or grants that are handled by HUD's Production Division. Curry described some of the programs that are presently serviced through his office. He said, " The Multi-Family program, of which Bryant Manor on 18th and Yesler is a part, was built under HUD's Operation Breakthrough." "We also have a Single-Family program for low and middle income families. Those families can be extended a housing subsidy to assist them in purchasing a home," said Curry, who was referring to HUD's FHA 235 program which is implemented in conjunction with the Seattle Housing Development.He added, " We service and counsel the FHA 235 program through the Seattle Housing Development. This way, there is money circulation and involvement in the communities of Seattle".

Jerome Curry, who carries a GS13 rating, named his personal committments as Acting Director of Housing and Management. "As a manager or administrator, I will make the same opportunities that have been available to me, available to others. Also, I will do everything within my authority to keep the communities in which HUD offers its programs fully appraised as to what vehicles are available to assist their needs."

Curry cited other goals that help to involve the public in HUD programs. He said, " I want to keep the people informed. At the moment, I am working with representatives from Model Cities, Seattle Housing Development and the Urban League in Project Bipass. For the first time, a group of black, involved, professional, federal employees are working under one umbrella to get information about its various organizations out to the community."

Sixteen years in Federal service has exposed Curry to every facet of the Federal Government. Curry concluded, " I feel fortunate and lucky for my complete background of the Federal Government."

DORIS LLOYD, Loan Specialist for Housing and Urban Development in the Seattle Area Office.

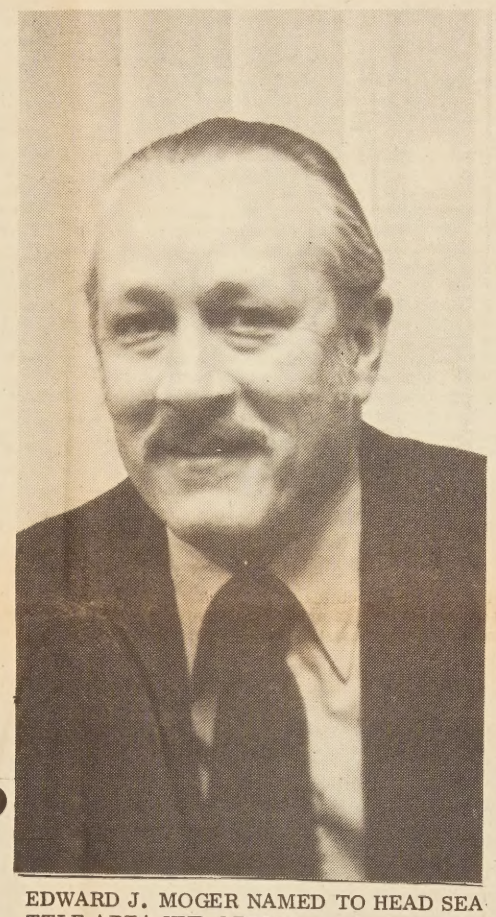
Doris Lloyd, a former employee of THE FACTS Newspaper, is now a Loan Specialist for HUD with a GS12 rating, and the highest ranking Black woman in the Seattle Area Office. She spoke about her duties. "I service mortgages on FHA insured property, and deal with single families who have problems with mortgage payments."

Ms. Lloyd's previous background with the Seattle Housing Authority and the Holly Park Project has given her extensive experience with various housing problems in the community. Through dealing with those problems, Ms. Lloyd now feels a commitment to the communities of Seattle.

The Fisk University graduate described the advantages of being a Loan Specialist with HUD. "I deal with the different aspects of banking, mortgages and the public quite a bit. Actually, we are here to help the public, and we do."

The daughter of the Reverend Gil Lloyd of the Cherry Hill Baptist Church, Ms. Lloyd is an active participant in the church and community activities.

Above pictured is Bryant Manor on 18th and Yesler, which was built under the Operation Breakthrough project of HUD.



EDWARD J. MOGER NAMED TO HEAD SEATTLE AREA HUD OFFICE

The appointment of Edward J. Moger as Director of HUD's Area Office in Seattle, Washington was announced today by Region X Administrator James L. Young.

Mr. Moger, whose Federal Housing career goes back to 1957 when he joined the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), has most recently been Acting Director of Housing Management.

"Mr. Moger's consistently high level of performance in administration, operations and program activities qualify him for his important post," said Mr. Young.

With more than 18 years with the HUD-FHA office, Mr. Moger recently was cited for his work as Director of the Property Disposition program which reduced the inventory of Secretary Acquired properties by more than 50 percent.

Moger joined the Federal Housing Administration in 1957 as an Administrative Analyst, moving up through the ranks to, in 1970, the position of Special Assistant to the Seattle Area Office Director and then to Director, Property Disposition Branch and Acting Director of Housing Management.

As Area Office Director, Moger is responsible for all HUD programs in Alaska, Northern Idaho and the State of Washington excluding the three southernmost counties, Clark, Klickitat and Skamania which are in the Portland Area Office jurisdiction.

Born in 1930 at Bartow, Florida Mr. Moger attended Florida Southern College in Lakeland, Florida and received a law degree from LaSalle Extension University in Chicago.

He is married to the former Dwyla Mae Widener. They have three children and reside in Bellevue, Washington (12560 SE 53rd Street).

REGION X
Arcade Plaza Building
1321 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
SEATTLE AREA OFFICE
ARCADE PLAZA BUILDING, 1321 SECOND AVENUE, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98101

February 6, 1975

10.1E (Amador:cg)
Phone: 442-0194
M/S 419

Mr. Bernie Foster
Administrative Assistant
"THE FACTS" Newspaper
2803 E. Cherry
Seattle, WA 98122

Dear Mr. Foster:

I want to take this opportunity to add my best wishes to the Special Black History edition. As the Director of the Seattle Area HUD Office, I am personally committed to ensuring that all aspects of a positive Affirmative Action Program as specified in the Civil Rights Legislation are carried to its fullest.

My office is charged with providing support to Equal Opportunity activities and programs. I shall continually set the pace in developing and maintaining personnel management policies to promote comtinuing affirmative action to ensure Equal Opportunity in the recruitment, selection, placement, training and promotion of employees.

Sincerely,

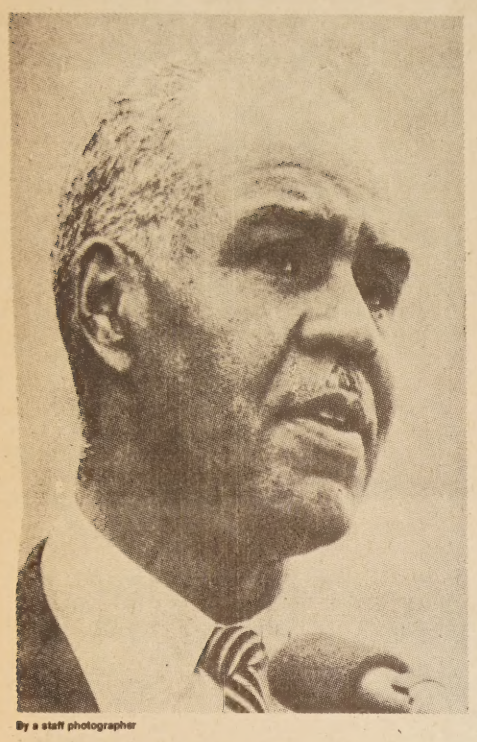
Edward J. Moger, Director
Seattle Area Office

HUD NEWS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY

Black America today—who's in charge?

The days when Dr. Martin Luther King's voice was dominant among American blacks are long gone. Today, many voices speak to many segments of black society. Here is a look at who they are and how they stand.

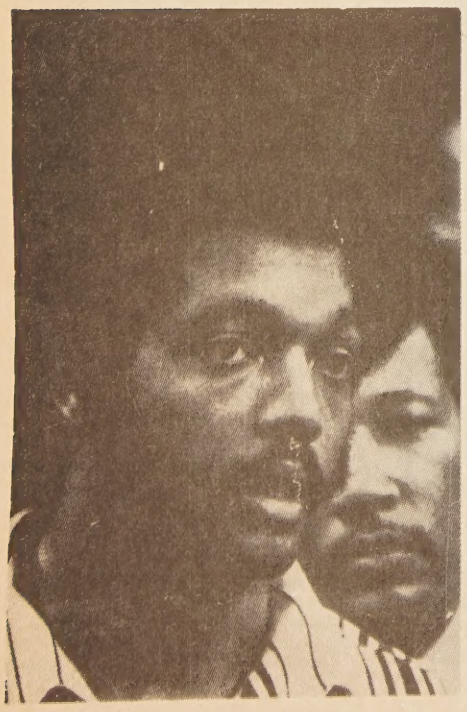


By a staff photographer

ROY WILKINS: The most experienced voice . . . has been called everything from Uncle Tom to Mr. Civil Rights . . . quiet, yet effective . . . manages to keep a rapport with most black groups.

UPI photo

ELIJAH MUHAMMED: The softest voice, and yet a powerful one . . . prophet of black economics . . . is building a black inner-city 'nation' in Chicage, but allows no whites into it.



By a staff photographer

JESSE JACKSON: The most flamboyant voice . . . young, active preacher with the ability to hold an audience . . . pushing his way into the national limelight.

BLACK HISTORY

Boston

WHO TODAY SPEAKS FOR BLACK AMERica? In the 1960's, the answer was fairly simple: The "big three" were deep-voiced Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC); intellectual Whitney Young of the National Urban League; and soft-spoken Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Others spoke, too. But these three were the ones presidents called for advice when things weren't going well in the black community.

But times have changed. Two of these leaders have passed on, and the third — Mr. Wilkins — refuses to be the only spokesman for black people. And the President apparently hasn't been asking for much advice.

Now, the "big three" have expanded into many voices all urging action in different directions, and supported by different segments of black opinion.

"We never have had and never will have one black leader who will speak for all," says Roy Wilkins in an interview.

"I attempt to speak for the NAACP and for nobody else, and only on the issues of civil rights," Mr. Wilkins continues. "That's the best I can do."

White America loved Dr. King best of all the leaders of the 1960's, and made him the "chief" spokesman for black people to the point where he was awarded the Nobel Prize for peace. "Dr. King," says Mr. Wilkins, "had certain special characteristics — a mystical quality — that kept him held in high esteem by black and whites all over the world."

An intelligent, handsome, and religious orator who could bring tears to the eyes of rogues and royalty, Dr. King relished the likeness to Moses ascribed to him, but lost touch with some of his followers in the process.

While white men and white media followed Dr. King, blacks themselves were marching to a lot of different drummers, all playing a different tune. There were many leaders and many philosophies. Actually, there always have been.

While Dr. King was telling blacks and whites together to "use passive resistance" and "march" for what they wanted, Whitney Young of the Urban League was saying "get a job and work." Roy Wilkins and the NAACP said "go to court" or "lobby."

During all this, student protesters were urging blacks to "sit in" — before they heard Stokely Carmichael of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee command them to "take it," and his successor, H. (Rap) Brown, order them to "burn, baby, burn" all they couldn't take.

And separate from all of them, off somewhere alone during the turbulent '60's, was Malcolm X, representing the Honorable Elijah Muhammed of the Black Muslim movement, advising blacks to separate from "white devils" and "do for self."

Now, in the '70's, a lot of things have changed; a lot of things haven't. Some say emphasis has changed from civil rights to economics. Others say it's now "civil economics."

Black nation sought

Stokely Carmichael, back from a self-imposed exile in Africa, is trying to persuade black brothers and sisters to return to the "motherland" to build a politically and economically strong black nation.

At the same time Imamu Amiri Baraka (former poet, playwright, and Newark, N.J., community organizer LeRoi Jones, and one of the architects of the acclaimed Gary National Political Convention) has decided to build the black nation right here in America. He is beginning the nation-building without the revolutionary rhetoric for which he is known, and focusing more on constructing low-rent apartment buildings in Newark.

Of course, the "nation within a nation" idea is not Mr. Baraka's or Mr. Carmichael's. It is best attributed to and has had its greatest success and fulfillment under Mr. Elijah Muhammed, leader of nearly 10,000 Black Muslims in the United States.

Based in Chicago with headquarters in a $4 million temple purchased from the Greek Orthodox Church, the Black Muslims have achieved what all the other nationalist are striving for: land, labor, and capital. They employ their own on their own farms, in real estate, a bank, restaurants, bakeries, a well-respected newspaper, and other businesses valued at close to $100 million.

It is with a combined feeling of admiration and trepidation that blacks look upon Mr. Muhammed, but he does demand the respect of being called somebody's leader.

Sharing Chicago's South Side with Mr. Muhammed is the "Country Preacher," the Rev. Jesse Jackson of Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity) who has risen to fame partly because of his use of his association with the martyred Dr. King, and partly because of his own flamboyant, movie-star style.

Mr. Jackson has moved his fledgling outfit to back what he calls "civil economics." PUSH pushes white businessmen into offers they "can't refuse," forcing them to hire blacks and deal with minority businessmen.

Mr. Jackson's half-brother, Noah Robinson, who is connected with Mr. Jackson's old Operation Breadbasket and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, says, that like Mr. Jackson himself, PUSH is "local with national aspirations."

A colleague in civil rights, Andrew C. Barrett, executive director of the Chicago branch of the NAACP, says Mr. Jackson's technique of initial attack and later departure because of a basic lack of interest in local situations has made it necessary for local organizations to complete strong negotiations.

"Jesse is a leader of something, but he is mostly a product of the media," Mr. Barrett says. "This is not to negate the good things he has done, but we must realize that white media, which constantly search for one black man to speak for all black people, has created and built him."

No one, however, could convince the several hundred people who gather at Mr. Jackson's weekly Saturday morning PUSH meetings that "Jesse" isn't loved, admired, and revered as much in the rest of Chicago, the nation, and the world as in the sanctuary of their recently purchased meeting place, a former Jewish temple, one source says.

"His followers have called him the Messiah and he has allowed himself to believe it — which will be his downfall," the source declares.

"Spokesmen in a legitimate sense have to be elected to that position," says Mr. Barrett, true to NAACP form a denouncer of black "messiahs." "Agency leaders don't have a consensus of the black public behind them. Our efforts are dedicated to civil rights through the NAACP, the Urban League, SCLC, or PUSH — we can't effect change across the board; our expertise doesn't cover everything," he says.

A recent article in Newsweek played up Vernon Jordan, director of the National Urban League, as a new black leader, young and dynamic.

Said the source, "But that hurt him if he wanted to be the black leader — with talk of how he plays golf on the White House lawn with the biggies. How can a man whose organization is getting so much from government criticize government when it needs it and be effective in correcting government to benefit black people?"

Then there's SCLC, based in Atlanta with its president, Ralph David Abernathy, fighting, like the late Lyndon Johnson had to, against the charisma of a man gone before him.

"SCLC is still in being," says Mr. Wilkins, of the NAACP, "and while Mr. Abernathy is struggling heroically with it, it is essentially gone. It certainly doesn't have the attraction or the following it once had.

Muted groups

"SNCC is basically gone, too," Mr. Wilkins continues, "and CORE (Congress on Racial Equality) is also muted in the background with what is left of its national leadership having gone over in a totally black (nationalists) kick.

"There just aren't any spokesmen in the civil-rights field except Vernon Jordan at the [Urban] League, and the NAACP," Mr. Wilkins says. This year the NAACP increased its membership by 20,000, to 412,000, and its income to about $4 million, making it not only the oldest, but the largest and wealthiest of the civil-rights groups.

In the West, however — in the area from Omaha to San Francisco, and from Brownsville, Texas, to Seattle, Wash. — nobody speaks for the black man.

"George Brown, a state senator from Colorado, is outspoken locally," one black educator says. "Congressman Ronald Dellums from California tours the West in speaking engagements and is in much demand all over because of his looks and charm, but neither Mr. Brown nor Mr. Dellums nor any other of the California congressmen are trying to be the spokesmen for blacks in the West," the educator, a political scientist, continues.

"People still look to the Urban League for jobs and to the NAACP for legal services," says one influential black Westerner. "SCLC never was very much out here in the West, especially in the Northwest; but we are talking about an area of 23,000 blacks in Oregon, and 42,000 in Washington. SCLC meant a little more to black people when King was alive, but nobody expects a group of Southern preachers to be interested in the problems out here."

As for PUSH, the source says, "It is unheard of in this area. Some blacks know about it from reading Jet and Ebony, and they have heard of Jesse Jackson basically by the same means, but the organization isn't doing anything west of Chicago now nor has it ever.

"If anything is big out here, it's the NAACP and the Urban League, and local people are the leaders people look to for immediate help — not to anybody off in New York," the source continues.

Many blacks felt that the real black leader would emerge at the National Black Political Convention in Gary, Ind., last March, which brought together civil-rights leaders, more than 1,500 black elected officials, grass-roots organizers — the whole gamut of black leaders.

But before the weekend really got under way, the NAACP had been turned off and had departed with others, including most of the elected officials — but without Rep. Charles Diggs and Mayor Richard Hatcher, who were major organizers, along with Mr. Baraka. (Some notables such as Rep. Shirley Chisholm of New York and Georgia legislator Julian Bond didn't show from the beginning.)

When the National Black Assembly and the council met in Chicago in the fall of 1972, Mr. Baraka, Mr. Diggs, and Mr. Hatcher emerged as the leaders, but the numbers and interest had dwindled, leaving a clear black nationalists majority.

Elected officials withdrew

"You saw what happened in Gary," says Mr. Wilkins. "The black elected officials, when told they should withdraw from the white political world, sounded out the atmosphere and got away from there as fast as they could. I don't believe that the average run-of-the-mill black man is interested in nationalism. He's concerned about making it in this land."

Mr. Wilkins, not worshipped by any but respected by all as the senior black advocate, chooses not to name names of who the "chosen leader" might be. "Every day, every week I am surprised by discovering some other person in this or that field," he says.

"But were I to seek one, I would look among professors in mixed and black colleges who are authorities in economics and government, and who talk the same language with people in Peking, London, Moscow, and New York."

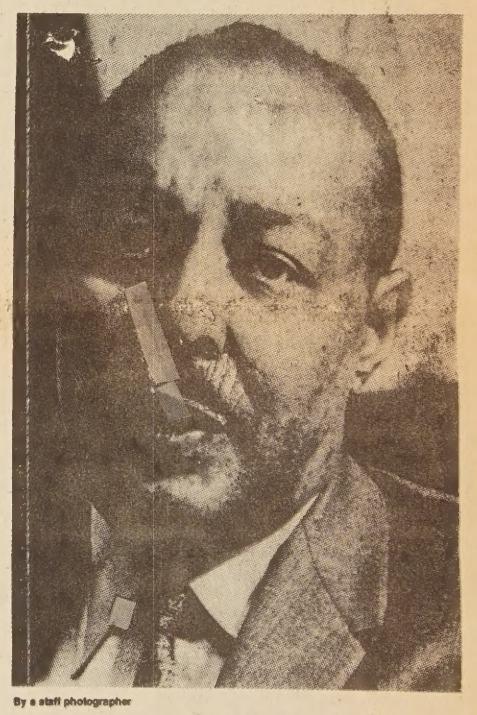
The Congressional Black Caucus made up of 15 men and women, is headed by Rep. Louis Stokes (D) of Ohio. Since the caucus is elected it speaks for "constituencies made up of a variety of people wanting a variety of things," Mr. Wilkins continues.

"Dr. John Cashin (founder of the National Democratic Party of Alabama) is a strong man, but do you think he can tell the people of Detroit what is best politically for them?" Mr. Wilkins asks. "There are so many skilled people in so many necessary fields whom black people need to lead and direct them. What sense would I have speaking out on mortage-banking problems?"

Mr. Wilkins cautions those who would be spoken for or who would speak for black people. "I don't believe we will ever have a serious black leader who will try to speak out for all. What is he going to speak about? Things are different in Richmond, Va., than they are in Boise, Idaho."

AP photo

IMAMU BARAKA: The 'blackest' voice . . . and the most literary . . . this poet and playwright (the former LeRoi Jones) wants to build up a separate black community in Newark, N.J.



By a staff photographer

LOUIS STOKES: The coolest voice . . . chief of black legislators on Capitol Hill . . . witty, but driving, a no-nonsense man who knows the ins and outs of the political arena.

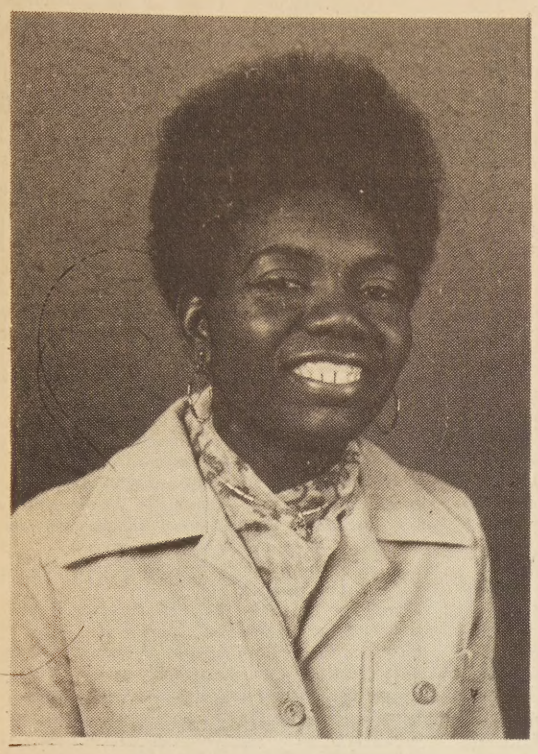
AP photo

VERNON JORDAN: The newest voice . . . and the biggest (he's 6 ft. 4½ in.) . . . has few problems being heard, in the ghetto or in the White House.

THE FACTS Newspaper's SPECIAL SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY WEEK, February 9 to 15, 1975

BLACK HISTORY IN MOTION AT THE EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE

Olympia, Washington 98505



Rindetta Jones, Director of Equal Employment Opportunity/Affirmative Action.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Rindetta Jones, formerly at Central Washington State College, Ellensburg, WA. is the Equal Employment Opportunity/Affirmative Action Officer.

Following is the Equal Opportunity Policy and Affirmative Action Program now in effect at Evergreen adopted by the Board of Trustees last April 18.

The Equal Opportunity Policy of The Evergreen State College requires that its faculty, administration, staff, students, and persons who develop programs at the college comply with the letter and spirit of all federal, state, and local equal employment opportunity statutes and regulations.

The college expressly prohibits discrimination against any persons on the basis of race, sex, age, religion, national origin, or physical disability (except where physical ability is a bona fide occupational qualification). This policy requires recruiting, hiring, training, and promoting persons in all job categories without regard to race, sex, age, religion, national origin, or physical disability (except where physical ability is a bona fide occupational qualification). All decisions on employment and promotion must utilize only valid job-related requirements.

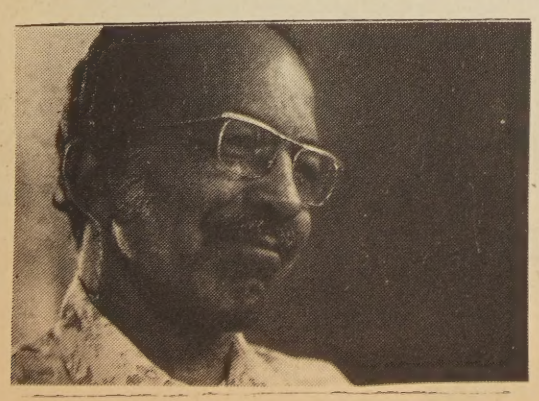
The college requires: that all personnel actions such as compensation, benefits, transfers, layoffs, return from layoff, college sponsored training, education, tuition assistance, social and recreation programs; and that all student recruiting and admissions, student services (such as financial aid, placement, counseling, housing, student activities, physical recreation), and facilities usage, be administered without discrimination based on race, sex, age, religion, national origin, or physical disability (except where physical ability is a bona fide occupational qualification).

The Evergreen State College is committed to an affirmative action program a goal-oriented program through which it makes specific additional efforts to recruit, hire, train, and promote non-whites and women; and to recruit, admit, and educate non-whtie and women students. The affirmative action program is designed to overcome and prevent the effects of systemic institutional discrimination and benign neutrality in employment and educational practices. The college will take affirmative action to solicit bids on goods and services contracts from non-whites and women vendors and contractors.

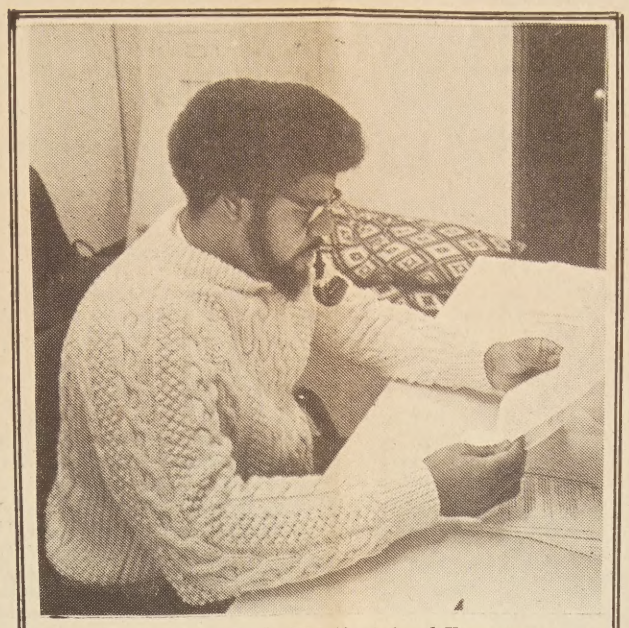
The current number of non-whites in all areas of The Evergreen State College workforce are as follows: Deans - (2) Blacks, Faculty - (8) Blacks, (2) Asians, (3) Spanish-Surnamed (5) Native Americans, Officials & Managers (3) Blacks, (1) Asian, Crafts (1) Native American, Operatives (1) Spanish Surnamed, Service Workers (2) Blacks, (2) Asians, Professionals (5) Blacks, (1) Asian, (1) Native American, Technicians (2) Blacks, (1) Asian.

The current non-white student enrollment at The Evergreen State College is as follows: Black (93), Native Americans (83), Spanish-Surnamed Americans (36), Asian Americans (21).

The Affirmative Action office is located in The Daniel J. Evans Library Building, Room 3103. Telephone number is 206/866-6020.



Mark Smith, security officer at Evergreen State College.



Academic Dean Rudy Martin joined Evergreen in 1970 as a member of the 18-person faculty team which planned curriculum prior to the college's 1971 opening. Martin taught at Evergreen for two years, then became an academic dean. He is now completing his second year of a three-year deanship and will return to the faculty in 1976. He holds bachelor's and mater's degrees in English and a doctorate in American Studies.

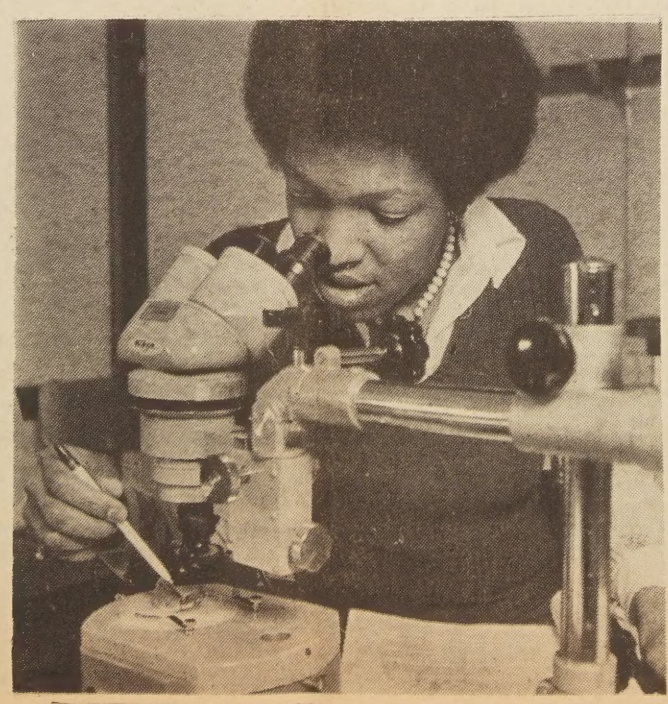
EVERGREEN'S THIRD WORLD STUDIES

Evergreen's main curricualr thrust is interdisciplinary. Group and individual studies combine content and metnods from different disciplines to help solve real problems. In addition to classroom work, students spend a lot of time getting practical experience.

Evergreen's entire curriculum, which results from joint planning by students and faculty, is broad enough and deep enough to have some relevance to most people in the black community. Within the total educational program, however, there are unique offerings called "areas of continuing study" which are Evergreen specialty Studies. The two areas of continuing study are the Pacific Rim (those countries and cultures surrounding the Pacific Ocean) and Third World (non-whtie) studies. Specific offerings in these two areas of continuing study will most likely not be repeated year after year but related work in the two areas will be available. Third World studies which have been or are being taught by non-white faculty are the follwoing: Native American Studies coordinated by Cruz Esquivel, Minority Economic Development lead by York Wong, Life Styles and Occupations taught by Maxine Mimms and Applied Research and Internships coordinated by Jacob Romero. Three offerings to non-white students taught mainly by white faculty are: Chinese Civilization coordinated by Paul Marsh and Lynn Struve, Public Information and Minority Affairs directed by Sid White and Marx and the Third World sponsored by Tom Rainey.

Not only may Third World students enroll in these programs of study but they may negotiate individual contracts with other Evergreen faculty as well, some of whom are non-white people. In addition, Evergreen's very good Cooperative Education program (internship opportunities in public and private agencies) provides a wide range of options to the Evergreen student body. Information about Evergreen's curriculum is available from:

Academic Dean Rudy Martin
The Evergreen State College
Olympia, Washington 98505
Phone: 866-6290



Eunice Barnett, an Evergreen student at work.

Thomas Dixon of Tacoma is currently chairman of Evergreen's Board of Trustees. He was appointed to the board in February, 1973 by Governor Daniel J. Evans and was elected to a one-year term as chairman in mid-1974. Dixon, 43, is Executive Director of the Tacoma Urban League.

THE EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE

Established by the 1967 State Legislature and opened in Fall, 1971, The Evergreen State College – located five miles northwest of Olympia along Eld Inlet of Lower Puget Sound– has an enrollemnt of about 2200 students. Evergreen's 1,000 acre campus contains facilities supporting general insturction in natural scineces, mathematics, social sciences, humanities and arts. The full-time faculty numbers approximately 108 persons, 14 percent of whom are non-whites. Washington's newest public four - year college welcomes a wide variety of students, representing a strong diversity in backgrounds, interest, and outlooks. In admitting students, Evergreen, rather than enforcing arbitrary sets of standard requirements, places primary emphasis on whether the institution and individual applicants can match interests and resources. The Evergreen campus may be reached easily from the state freeway system or by a network of city and county arterials. Campus apartment-style living units – all designed so that occupants may prepare their own meals if desired – accomodate 602 students. Food service also is available in a nearby cafeteria in the College Activities Building.

Evergreen is alive and well; full of accomplishment, hope, promise. The academic programs mentioned on these pages indicate some of what we're about. The Affirmative Action Program printed here deals with our serious intentions; it's not just words. We're busy finishing our Laboratory Building. And we've started construction on a Communications Building.

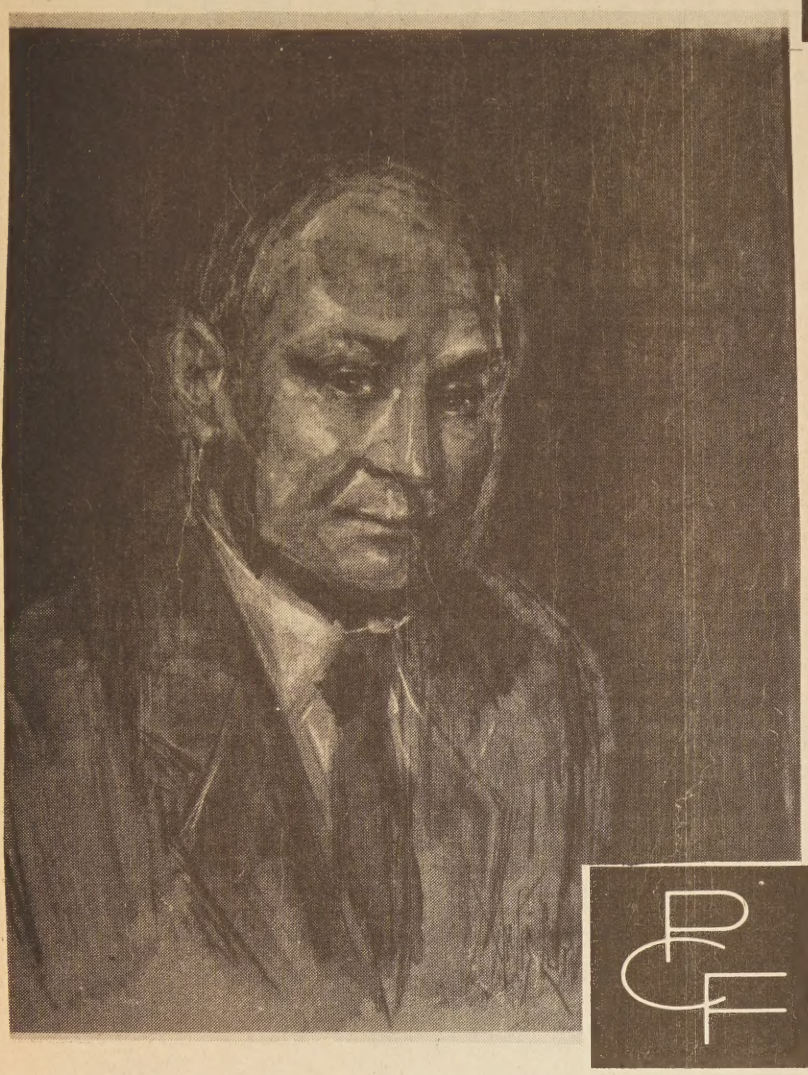
Everywhere you look on our campus, Evergreen is on the move because its people – students, faculty, staff – aren't spectators; they're active, dedicated individuals who are determined to do something that needs to be done in higher education. We're moving ahead with our task and we welcome others to join us.

Evergreen students at work.

PERSONNEL PROCEDURES

In hopes of achieving as a minimum our very strong affirmative action commitment, the college is making every effort to attract, employ, retain and promote qualified non-whtie staff in every functional area and discipline. Discussions among the campus community have awakened us to the fact that although the college is already a leader in employment of non-whites, numerical employment goals should not and will not be our principal aim. Equally important in attracting and retaining non-white staff is the quality of life the campus provides for that staff. We've made some mistakes over the years; retention has been a problem, and we're committing ourselves publicly to make every effort to attain the rich multi-ethnic community for which we strive. We do not look upon our numerical goals as quotas to attain but as minimums against which we will measure ourselves, bearing in mind at all times the quality of each employees working life is of paramount importance.

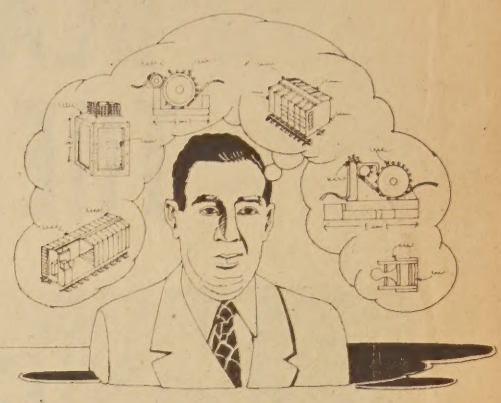
We invite and encourage the participation in our employment process those who are willing to assist us in becoming the kind of campus community we desire to be. We'd like to better publicize employment opportunities to non-whties. We particularly invite interest groups to request inclusion on our personnel mailing list so that we can make those groups aware of our vacancies for possible referral of candidates. We also welcome resumes from non-white applicants to be added to our skills file so that we can notify those individuals of openings personally. We're hopeful you will help us improve our community. Please feel free to write or telephone John T. Moss, Director of Personnel, The Evergreen State College, Olympia, Washington 98505, (206) 866-6361. Tell us you read about us in "The Facts."



Frederick McKinley Jones

Inventor

1892 - 1961



Frederick McKinley Jones was born in Cincinnati. Orphaned at nine years old, he went to live in a foster home in Kentucky. He received only four months of formal education, and thereafter educated himself through the study of books on engineering, mechanics, and related subjects. His ambition was to become a first class mechanic.

His first opportunity to utilize his mechanical ability came when he took a job as a helper in a Cincinnati garage. While working there he designed, built and drove several high powered racing cars. After three years he became foreman of the shop. In 1912 Jones moved to Hallock, Minnesota and secured employment on a farm where he was placed in charge of the tractors and other farm machinery. He continued to build racing cars and participated in dirt-track racing until 1925.

Jones later shifted his interest to the construction of radio sets, and sold many of them to local residents. Through his efforts the town's first radio station was established. He also developed a device which made it possible for Hallock's movie theater to convert from silent films to films with sound. At that time the sound was on separate records which were synchronized with the film track. Jones invented a simple and inexpensive device for converting silent film projectors to sound-on-film projectors. His invention proved to be just as efficient as the more elaborate sound equipment which cost thousands of dollars.

In 1930 Jones became an engineer with the firm of Cinema Supplies of Minneapolis. For this company he developed a method of transferring sound from turntables to sound tracks in motion picture projection. His system was eventually employed in motion picture theaters in many mid-western cities including Chicago. In 1939 he patented a machine for movie box-offices designed to dispense tickets and change.

Jones helped to organize U.S. Thermo King Corporation of Minneapolis, a company which manufactured refrigeration equipment. He was vice-president of engineering and served in that capacity until his death. The company's original product was an automatic refrigeration unit powered by a gasoline engine for use on motor trucks. Jones developed this system in response to a request by a local trucking firm for a means to prevent the spoilage of food in transit. One of the first to work on transport refrigeration, Jones received patent No. 2,475,841 for his refrigerated truck on July 12, 1949. On that same day he secured patents for a starter generator and a system operated by a starter generator for cooling a gas engine. He adapted his equipment to ships and received a patent for his refrigerated boxcar in 1954. In 1957 he patented a method for preserving perishables on a refrigerated boxcar. Other applications of his method included the transport of specialized fuels for rockets and guided missiles.

During World War I Jones served in France as an electrician in the wiring of camps and as an instructor in electricity. He designed equipment used by the armed forces during the Second World War, utilizing units manufactured by his company. His equipment preserved food and medicine and also provided air conditioning for a field hospital in the South Pacific. His design became the standard for all Army and Marine field kitchen refrigerators.

Recognized as a leader in his field, Jones was a member of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers and held over 40 patents on refrigeration equipment. Like other inventors, he was spurred by necessity to develop devices to minimize daily toil, conserve energy and resources and increase productivity. His contributions enhanced the efficiency of the industry of which he was a part and won him a place among the ranks of hundreds of other hidden contributors to the inventive genius of America.

A DIVISION OF
PACCAR
PACIFIC CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY
1400 NORTH 4TH STREET, RENTON, WASHINGTON 98055

Singer 1919-1965
Nat (King) Cole

Almost three decades ago, Nat Cole recorded a haunting melody which carried a message that transcends time and place. He sang of mankind's universal longing—to love and be loved in return. This was one of the most outstanding musical achievements in the brilliant career of the Alabama preacher's son, whose mother taught him to play the piano. He made his first public appearance in a talent contest when he was four years old. His rendition of *Yes, We Have No Bananas* won him first prize—a turkey. He grew up in Chicago and attended Wendell Phillips High School. Though he was fond of sports, music was his first love.

In 1937 after finishing high school, he joined the revue "Shuffle Along" as a pianist and traveled with the show to California. The show closed soon after the company arrived, and Cole found himself playing wherever he could land a job in the Los Angeles area. The same year he formed the King Cole Trio, a group which enjoyed continual success in night clubs and on recordings, until it was dissolved in 1951. The trio recorded its first national hit, *Straighten Up and Fly Right,* in 1943. Then followed *Sweet Lorraine, Route 66* and *It's Only a Paper Moon.*

Cole began to use string sections to augment the trio in 1946. The first recordings he made with the big band accompaniment were *The Christmas Song* and *Nature Boy.* During his career he recorded several hundred songs, most of them best-sellers. In June 1955 he became the only recording star to have six records at one time on the best selling charts. The story of Cole's success was told on an album entitled *The Nat King Cole Story,* which contained thirty-six songs that spanned his career up to that time. Released in 1961, it included tributes from some of the nation's top music critics.

Although he achieved his greatest popularity as a recording artist, he also enjoyed a brief radio career. He appeared on the Kraft Music Hall in 1946, and during the same year began performing on his own Wildroot Cream Oil Show which lasted four years on NBC. In 1956 he became the first black performer to have a network TV show. His program included some of the biggest stars in the business but failed to attract sponsors, so it was dropped in December 1957.

The voice of Nat King Cole was also heard in several motion pictures, among them *Cat Ballou, The Blue Gardenia* and *Haji Baba.* His most significant movie role was that of W. C. Handy in *St. Louis Blues,* the picture based on the life of the great composer.

Cole had fans among music lovers around the world. In 1959 he made a personal appearance tour of nine South American countries. He gave thirty-three performances and was warmly received by enthusiastic audiences wherever he went. He made a 15-city tour of Europe in 1960 which was climaxed by a command performance before Queen Elizabeth II at the London Palladium.

In 1962 Cole produced *Sights and Sounds,* a musical comedy, which established him as a concert artist. The cast included singers and dancers who performed a wide variety of music, including his famous renditions of *Paper Moon, Mona Lisa* and *Rambling Rose.* The show was an overwhelming success from Los Angeles to New York and, ironically, turned out to be the closing chapter in his brilliant career.

The natural charm and dignity of Nat Cole, his sincerity, and the unique quality of his voice won him a place in the hearts of countless thousands. Beyond that, he received numerous honors and awards during his career. In addition to several gold records, he won the Esquire Gold Award as a pianist and the Esquire Silver Award as a pianist and vocalist. In 1955 he received a plaque from the Catholic War Veterans "in recognition of his numerous appearances at veterans hospitals to entertain patients." The most fitting tribute came on August 5, 1962 when an overflow audience gathered in the Embassy Room of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles to honor him on the occasion of his 25th anniversary in show business. Among the presentations was a gold-plated microphone—the one he used to record his first hit record. Government officials, show business personalities and personal friends, each in his own way, paid tribute to one of the giants of the entertainment industry.

SAFEWAY
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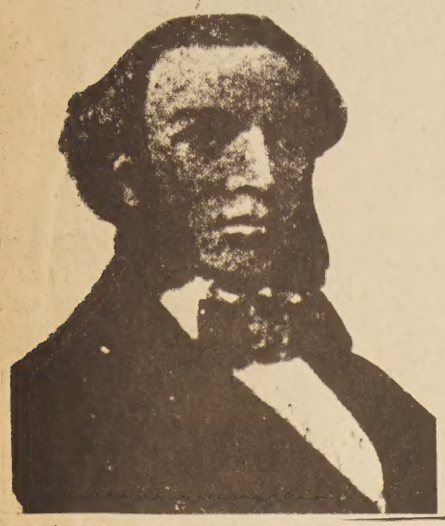
The Washington National Guard takes pride in saluting

National Black History Week.

Brigadier General Joseph Hayne Rainey



BRIGADIER GENERAL JOSEPH HAYNE RAINEY
General Rainey was appointed Adjutant General for the State of South Carolina in 1873. General Rainey served during the period of reconstruction when the South Carolina National Guard was Considered the Negro Militia because of the predominance of Negro Personnel.

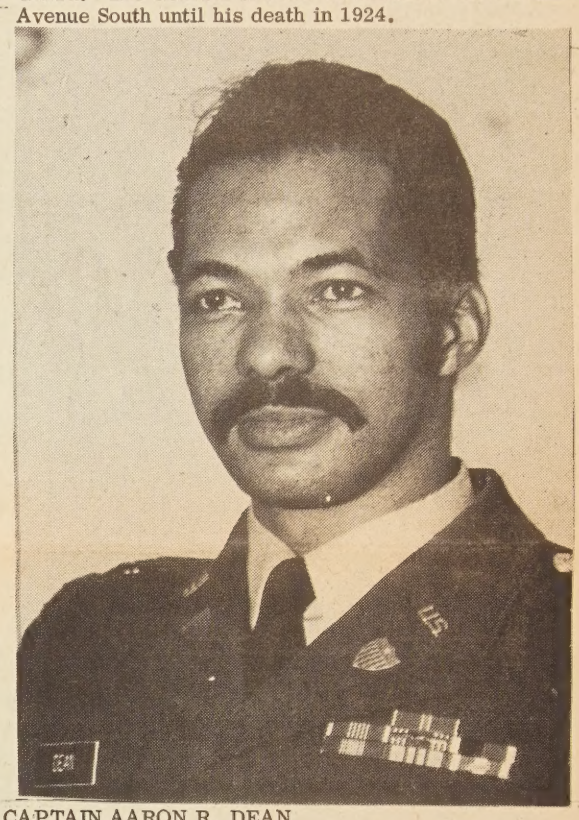
Some historians claim that Crispus Attucks, a runaway slave, was the first American to give his life in the fight for independence. Black Militiamen also fought at Bunker Hill outside Boston. Tradition claims that an ex-slave Peter Salem killed the British Major Pitcairn at Bunker Hill. Another black man Salem Poor fought so exceptionally that fourteen white officers sent to the Massachusetts legislature a petition on his behalf. Blacks were in the National Guard then, and continue to play important roles in the fight for freedom.

BRIGADIER GENERAL FRAZIER AUGUSTUS BOUTELLE
The first appointed Adjutant General of the Washington State National Guard (1895) was General Boutelle, a Black man. He was born in Troy New York in 1841 and his military assignments brought him to Washington in 1890. After his retirement from active duty he was appointed by Governor McGraw to command the National Guard. The General resided in Seattle at 2540 34th Avenue South until his death in 1924.

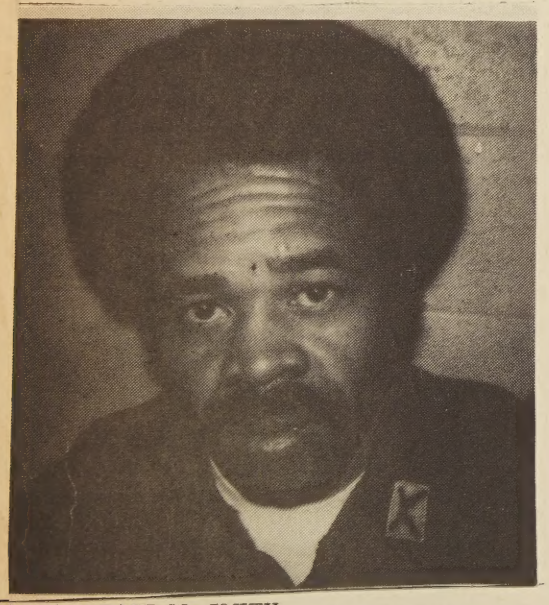
LIEUTENANT COLONEL EDWARD LOVING
Colonel Loving is the Base Detachment Commander of the 143 Mobile Communications Squadron at Boeing Field in Seattle for the Air National Guard. He is believed to be the only Black Base Detachment Commander in the Nation in the National Guard.

General Cunningham C. Bryant

Brigadier General Cunningham C. Bryant was born in Clifton, Virginia, August 8, 1921. He entered the advanced ROTC program at Howard University. After completing Infantry Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, Georgia, General Bryant was commissioned a second lieutenant in April 1944. During World War II he served overseas and attained the rank of captain. After the war he remained on active duty until December 1949. He received several promotions during this period. Appointed to the position of Adjutant General of the D.C. National Guard on July 1, 1968, he served on active duty status until July 16 when he was federally recognized in the grade of Brigadier General, Army National Guard on July 29, 1971 in a Pentagon ceremony. He is presently the Commanding General, D.C. National Guard.

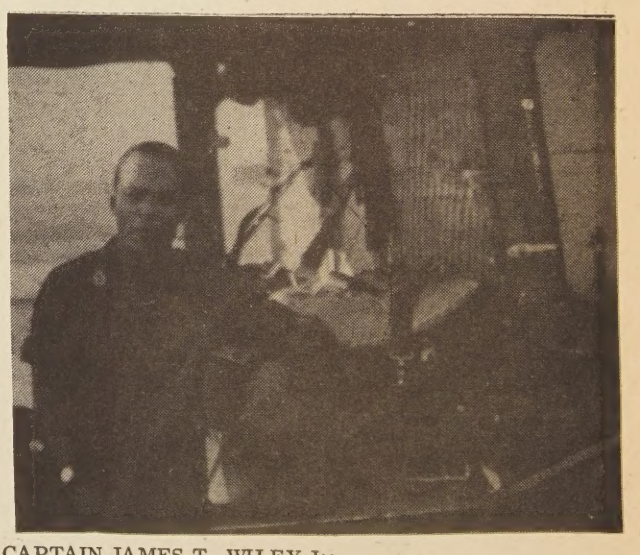


CAPTAIN AARON R. DEAN
Captain Dean is the Race Relations/ Equal Opportunity Officer for the Washington National Guard. He assumed the duties of this office in July 1973 and has increased the minority strength in the Guard from 48 in 1973 to 305 at present. Captain Dean works out of Camp Murray in Tacoma and is responsible for the Equal Employment Opportunity program throughout the State for the Guard.



CAPTAIN PAUL M. SMITH
Captain Smith is a Race Relations Instructor in the Army National Guard. He is charged with creating better racial harmony in the Guard through education, discussion, and better understanding. Captain Smith is also a Helicopter Pilot for the Guard, and works full time for the U.S. Postal System.

CAPTAIN VICTOR C. LANGFORD
Captain Langford is the Chaplin for the 81st Infantry Brigade at the Seattle Armory. Aside from being the Pastor at Seattle's Lutheran Church of the Good Shepard, he administers the gospel to National Guardspeople a weekend a month and two weeks in the summer at camp.



CAPTAIN JAMES T. WILEY JR.
Captain Wiley is a Helicopter Pilot with the Army National Guard in the 540th Aviation Company at Gray Field. He recently graduated from the University of Washington after completing an active duty tour with the Regular Army.

The Guard objective

We hope to enlist more black people into the National Guard. We sincerely hope that membership in the Guard will become the objective of black people. We think all the roadblocks to Guard membership have been broken down. Our goal is for membership in the Guard to reflect the population of the country. This objective will not be achieved overnight. But we think it will be achieved. And we need your help to do it.

Why should a black man join?

For the same reason any young man would join. Maybe for a chance to learn a skill, or to earn extra pay, or for other material benefits the Guard offers young men.

But maybe for still another reason.

The Guard belongs. It belongs to all the people. To an America striving to make life better for all people. And that's an America worth defending.

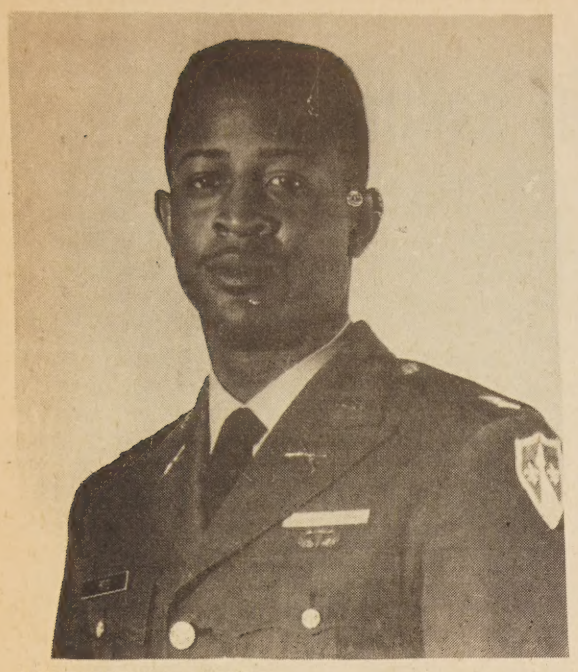
national guard
An equal opportunity outfit.

The Guard belongs.

Seattle, Call 464-6161
764-4147

Tacoma, Call 552-3896

BLACK HISTORY IS A PART OF CURRENT EVENTS



CAPTAIN RILEY L. PITTS
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Awarded posthumously December 10, 1968

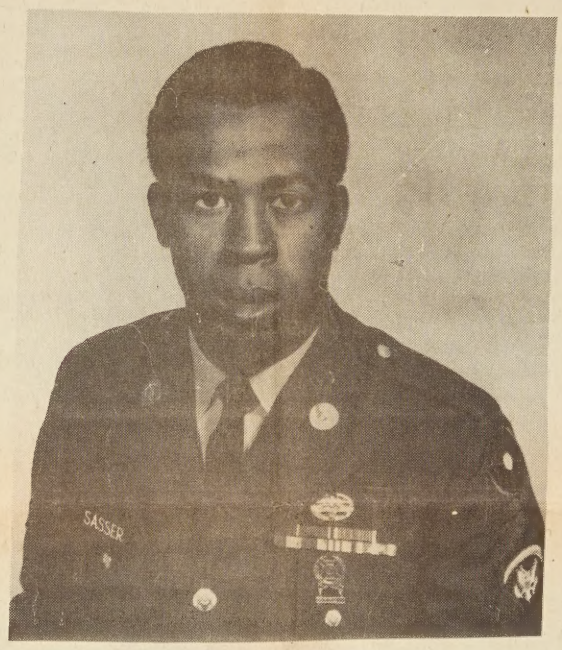
Captain Riley L. Pitts, Infantry, commanded Company C, 2d Battalion, 27th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division. During an air-mobile assault near Ap Dong on October 31, 1967, CPT Pitts was moving his company to reinforce another one but came under intense fire from Viet Cong bunkers. He threw a captured Chinese Communist grenade at a bunker, but it rebounded in the dense jungle. Immediately he fell on it to save his men; fortunately it failed to detonate. While leading his company in the attack, he pinpointed the enemy's bunkers from an exposed position, keeping up a heavy fire and encouraging his men until he was mortally wounded.

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN E. WARREN, JR.
Brooklyn, New York
Awarded posthumously August 6, 1970

First Lieutenant John E. Warren, Jr., Infantry, was a Platoon Leader with Company C, 2nd Battalion (Mechanized), 22d Infantry, 25th Infantry Division in Tay Ninh Province. On January 14, 1969, the company came under attack while moving through a rubber plantation to reinforce a friendly unit. With several men, 1st Lt. Warren moved toward one of the enemy bunkers and prepared to toss a hand grenade into it. Suddenly an enemy grenade was thrown into the middle of the group. Lieutenant Warren fell towards the grenade and shielded his men from its blast at the cost of his own life.

PLATOON SERGEANT MATTHEW LEONARD
Birmingham, Alabama
Awarded posthumously December 19, 1968

Platoon Sergeant Matthew Leonard served in Company B, 1st Battalion, 16th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division. On February 28, 1967, his platoon was attacked near Suoi Da by a large enemy force. When several key leaders were wounded, PSG Leonard assumed leadership and rallied his men. As he was rescuing a wounded comrade, a bullet shattered his left hand, but he refused first aid and continued organizing the defense. When men attempting to clear a machine gun's malfunction were wounded by an enemy machine gun, PSG Leonard assumed leadership and rallied his men. As he was rescuing a wounded comrade, a bullet shattered his left hand, but he refused first aid and continued organizing the defense. When men attempting to clear a machine gun, PSG Leonard charged the enemy gun and killed its crew. He continued to fire until he succumbed to the many wounds he had sustained.



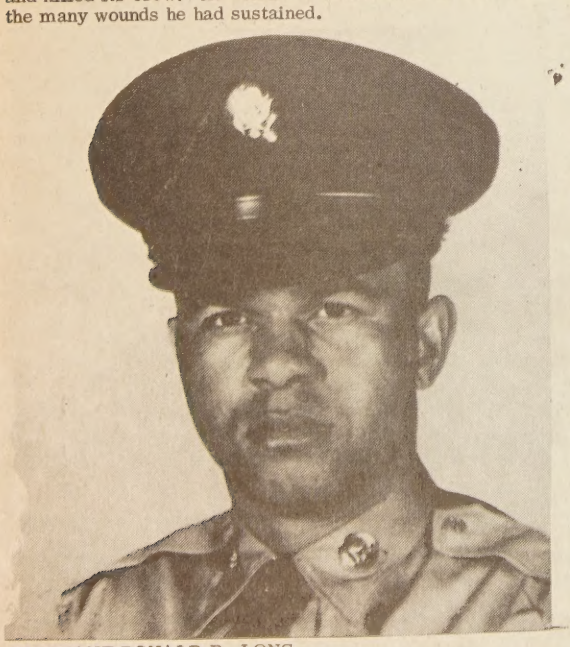
SPECIALIST FIVE CLARENCE E. SASS ER
Chenango, Texas
Awarded March 7, 1969

Specialist Five Clarence W. Sasser (then Pivate First Class) was serving as a medical aidman with Company A, 3d Battalion, 60th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division. On January 10, 1968, the company was making an air assault in Ding Tuong Province when it received fire from well fortified enemy positions. PFC Sasser exposed himself to fire as he ran to aid the wounded; when he was wounded by fragments of a rocket, he refused treatment and continued his aid to others. When two more wounds immobilized his legs, he dragged himself 100 meters to treat more men, attending them for five hours until their evacuation.

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS EUGENE ASHLEY, JR.
Wilmington, North Carolina
Awarded posthumously December 2, 1969

Sergeant First Class Eugene Ashley, Jr., served with Company C, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces. On February 6-7, 1968, Sergeant Ashley was the Senior Special Forces Advisor of an assault force attempting to rescue his fellow soldiers at the entrapped Lang Vei Special Forces Camp. SFC Ashley directed air strikes, artillery support and mortar fire and led five assaults on an enemy-controlled hill, continuously exposing himself to fire. During the assaults, he was seriously wounded by machine gun fire but continued his mission, calling in air strikes so close to his group that the enemy withdrew, opening an escape path for the trapped men. SFC Ashley then lost consciousness and was being carried to safety when he was killed by an enemy artillery rour

BLACK MEDAL OF HONOR WINNERS



SERGEANT DONALD R. LONG
Columbus, Ohio
Awarded posthumously February 8, 1968

Sergeant Donald R. Long served in Troop C, 1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry, 1st Infantry Divison. On June 30, 1966, Troops B and C were reconnoitering along a road when a concealed Viet Cong regiment attacked. Despite intense enemy fire at point blank range, Sgt. Long abandoned his armored personnel carrier to carry wounded men to evacuation helicopters, provided supplies to the troops, evacuated the crew of a disabled carrier and returned fire. While arming and organizing wounded men into an attacking force, he saw an enemy grenade land on the carrier deck. Sgt. Long shouted a warning, pushed one man to safety and threw himself on the grenade. His sef-sacrifice saved the lives of eight comrades.

The Following U.S. Army Recruiters Salute

SFC LEON RODRIQUEZ
SFC MARION COX
SFC MAJOR MANLEY
SGT DARRELL NEWBERG
SGT DIANE BROWN
SGT WILLIAM SMITH
SFC ANTHONY RUSH
SFC DAVE CARTER
SFC LONNIE DOTSON
SGT JOE DAVIS
SGT JOHN BROWN
SFC BOB ASH
SFC IRV MYERS
SFC JOE GONZALES
SGT DENNIS STOWELL
SGT WILLIAM BANGS
SGT CLIFF HENSLEY
SFC LEW MAXWELL
SFC CHARLES HOCKING
SFC HOMER HUFF

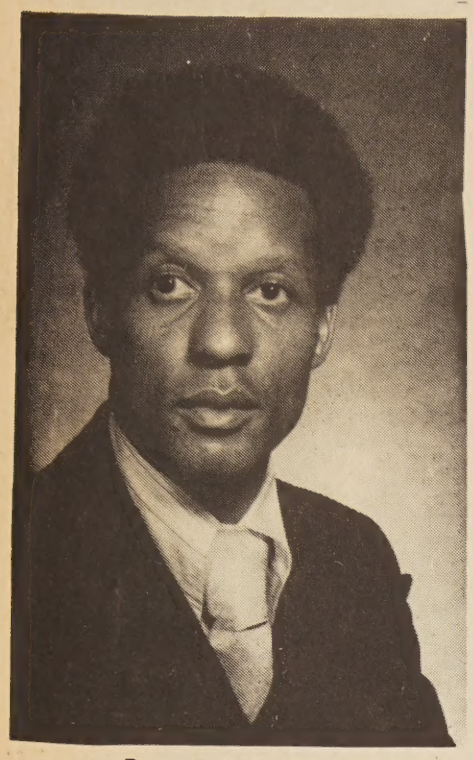
BLACK HISTORY WEEK

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS WILLIAM M. BRYANT
Fayetteville, North Carolina
Awarded posthumously February 16, 1971

Sergeant First Class William M. Bryant was assigned to Company A, 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces, and was commanding Civilian Irregular Defense Group Comapny 321, 2d Battalion, 3d Mobile Strike Force Command in Long Khanh Province. Elements of three enemy regiments launched a 34-hour attack on March 24, 1969 and surrounded the battalion. Exposed to hostile fire, Sergeant Bryant organized defenses, rallied his men and distributed ammunition. Then while leading a scouting patrol, he singlehandedly repulsed an attack, led a second patrol in an attempt to break the encirclement and, even when severely wounded, managed to radio for gunships and direct their fire. SFC Bryant also charged and destroyed by himself an enemy position with its defenders. While preparing his men for a final assault, he fell mortally wounded by a rocket.

A SALUTE TO BLACK HISTORY WEEK

Since 1926: Black History Week . . Comes Once a Year



Bernard Foster
THE FACTS News

The history of blacks is the oldest, but least known of mankind. The continuous study of the past by such great anthropolgists as Dr. Louis and Mary Leakey has resulted in the discovery of the oldest fossil known to man, and has shown that the roots of all humanity reach back to Africa. It is an open and shut case to us that our history must be told. Voices from the past call upon us to know the truth about those who went before us.

Until the last ten or twelve years, American history books have referred only to slavery, the peanut man and a chosen few others, but have ignored the outstanding contributions of other blacks, like Barbara Jordan, the first black congressmanwoman from Texas, or lecturer Frances Harper, or Jesse L. Brown, the Navy's first black avaitor.

The week of February 9th to 15th is National Black History Week. THE FACTS, along with other individuals, companies and black organizations in this area as well as the nat ional community, will try to share some information with you.

This is not to say that THE FACTS Newspaper will tell all there is to tell about black history, but we will attempt in these few pages to enlighten you, the reader, as to what some blacks have contributed to American History.

We must learn all we can about our struggles and achievements and draw from them the wisdom we need to meet the challenges of today, so we can shape, control and determine our destiny.

I personally wish to thank the many sponsors and individuals for their help in making this special edition possible:

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BLACK ARTS/WEST

Everyone has a stake in the past, and in the future welfare of our nation and its people, and it behooves us individually as well as collectively to do what we can to improve the condition of everyone's life.

This publication is designed to provide a vital link with the past. All of us at THE FACTS salute National Bla ck History Week, February 9th to February 15th.

As a result of the bus boycott, which was 90 per cent effective, Montgomery buses ran virtually empty (right) for more than a year. Negroes had been allowed to use only the rear door, had to sit in the rear, and had to give up their seats to whites when directed to do so by the driver.

A Bold New Rallying Cry

During the 1960s many younger blacks became convinced that harsher language than that of persuasion and stronger weapons than nonviolence were needed in the struggle for equality. In 1966 the Black Panther Party was founded in California by activists Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale. Among its goals were control over black communities and improved conditions in housing, education and employment.

Meanwhile, Stokely Carmichael of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee began using the term "Black Power" as a new rallying cry for civil rights demonstrations. The phrase, which quickly became a symbol *(right)* of racial pride, was interpreted by many whites as a bold call for revolution. In their book, *Black Power—The Politics of Liberation in America*, Carmichael and black political scientist Charles V. Hamilton gave this definition:

Black Power is a call for black people in this country to unite, to recognize their heritage, to build a sense of community. It is a call for black people to begin to define their own goals . . . to reject the racist institutions of this society. The concept of Black Power rests on a fundamental premise: before a group can enter the open society, it must first close ranks.

BLACK HISTORY WEEK--1975

February 9 through February 16

SUN 9

THE BICENTENNIAL AND THE AFRO-AMERICAN: The observance of a nation's two hundreth anniversary calls for a cooperative effort by all of its citizens. Black Americans, too, have much to contribute.

MON 10

EMPLOYMENT AND THE BLACK AMERICAN: The dignity of the black man's labor, his ability to command an equal wage, and his opportunity to advance according to the full scope of his talent —all these are key factors underlying his quest for social and political equality.

TUES 11

POLITICS AND POWER: AFRO-AMERICAN LEADERSHIP: Black political power is perhaps the most important factor within the minority group helping to set the viewpoint of those who implement the law.

WEDS 12

EDUCATION: TODAY AND TOMORROW REQUISITE: The choice for the seventies is clear. We must make a major national commitment to the development of all of our people through education.

THURS 13

BEHAVIOR PATTERNS: AFRO-AMERICAN DILEMMA: Violence, quota systems, double standards, the ghetto—all contribute to the rising growth of crime in the national community.

FRI 14

HOUSING: CITIZEN CHALLENGE: The flight of white families to the suburbs, unfair housing practices despite national fair housing laws, black ghettos ringed by hostile white suburbs—all cry for re-education, dialogue and exchange of ideas between black and white.

SAT 15

HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS: Appraisal of local historic sites and monuments clearly reveals that the experiences of the black and white races in this nation often have been so intermingled that they can never be separated.

SUN 16

RELIGION: OUR NATION'S HERITAGE: The black church is perhaps the most original American cultural institution. Its origins are rooted in African religion, European Christianity and the black experience in America.

SHOP 71 PAINTER Foreman Dave Wilson came to work at PSNS as a general helper in November of 1952. He advanced to helper then to journeyman in the Paint Shop. In 1967 he received his supervisor's rating. Wilson also served in the U.S. Navy.

IRO PERSONNEL CLERK Pearline Giggans came to work at Puget Sound in September 1943. She is employed in Code 170.11, located in Building 850, where she acts as coordinator and liaison between Planning Department and IRO in matters of health and life insurance, incentive awards, and retirement.

FULFILLING AMERICA'S PROMISE

In February, 1926, Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson, the director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History launched the celebration of Negro Hisory Week—a short period devoted to public exercises emphasizing the salient facts of history influenced by the Negroes —mainly facts brought to light by the researches and publications of the Association during its first 11 years.

This step was regarded as timely, and the enlightened public warmly responded to the proclamation of this observance. The effort was widely supported by schools, churches and clubs among Negroes and the movement gradually found support among institutions of other races in America and abroad. Today the celebration enjoys widespread participation.

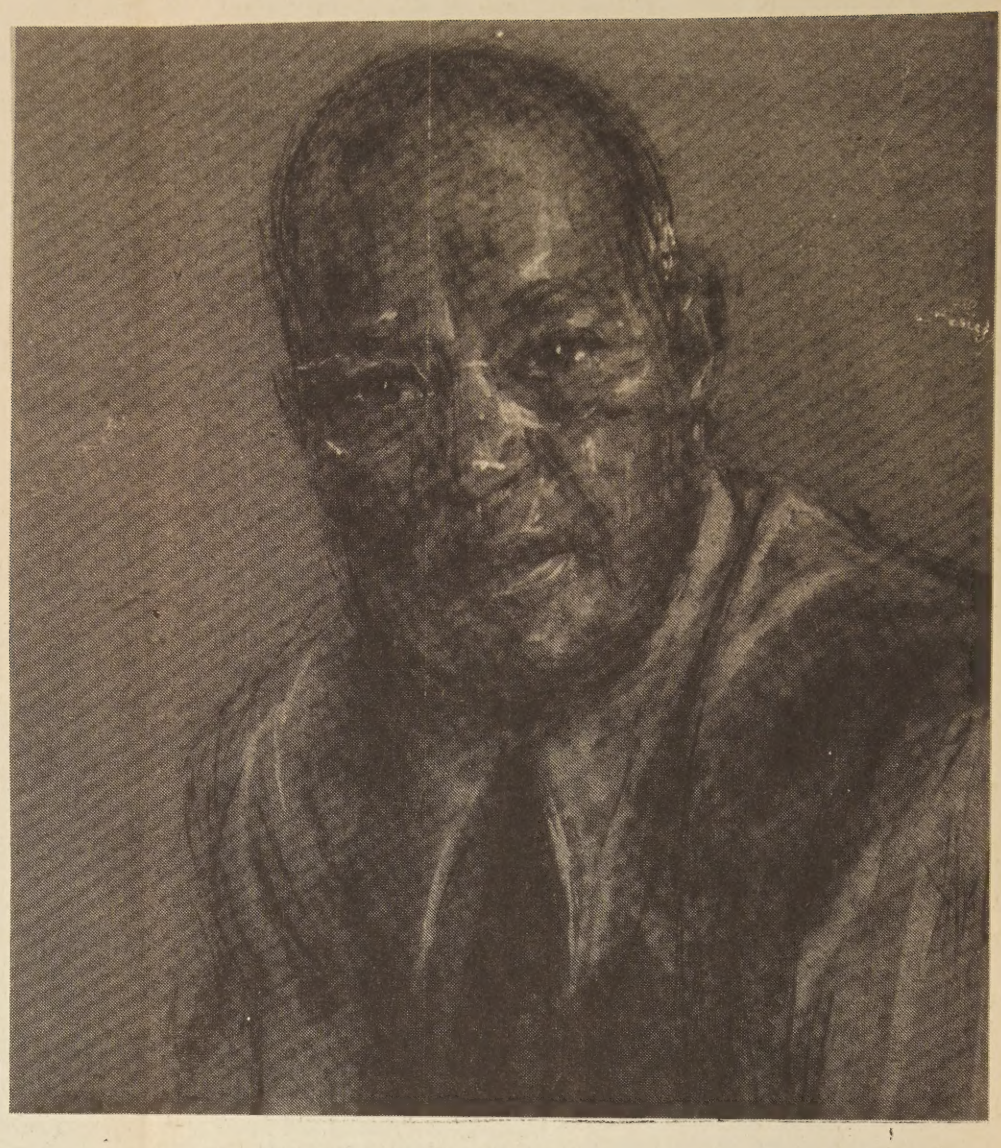
The observance comes each year about the second Sunday in February, the objective being to select the week which will include both Feb. 12 and 14. Negro History Week is meant to embrace the birth dates of both Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass.

ISHMAEL EDMONDS BEGAN work at this Shipyard as a Mechanical Engineer in 1964. He is a graduate of North Carolina State University and a Navy veteran. Edmonds also holds a stock broker's license and teaches a broker's course in the evenings.

SERVICE GROUP Clerk-Typist Betty Randle began work as a Government Aid GS-1 in 1967. Nine months later she was promoted to GS-2 Supply Clerk, and then to Clerk-Typist GS-3. Her duties in the Service Group include handling timecards and overtime for Shop 99.

PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD
BREMERTON WASHINGTON

Puget Sound Naval Shipyard



Engineer 1888-1958
Archie A. Alexander

One of Iowa's first 100 Citizens of Merit, Archie A. Alexander, was born May 14, 1888 in Ottumwa, Iowa and attended grade school there. Later the family moved to a farm near Des Moines where Alexander completed high school in 1905. He enrolled at the State University of Iowa and completed the requirements for the Bachelor's degree in Engineering in 1912. The same year he secured a position as a designing engineer with the Marsh Engineering Company of Des Moines.

By 1914 he had established himself as a capable engineer and decided to form his own general contracting firm, A. A. Alexander, Inc. The company specialized in bridge construction. One of Alexander's first major contracts was with his alma mater at Iowa City, where he constructed a half-million dollar power plant for the university. The firm also completed construction of a sewer system in South Des Moines, the River Bridge in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa and the James River Viaduct in Mitchell, South Dakota.

Alexander and a former school mate agreed to form a partnership in 1929. They organized Alexander and Repass, an engineering firm, which engaged in business on a national scale. The firm was awarded contracts to build an $80,000 concrete tunnel for the State University of Iowa; a $1,000,000 sewage disposal plant in Grand Rapids, Michigan and a power plant in Columbus, Nebraska. Also included among major projects were bridges built for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad in western Iowa and Missouri.

Recognized as one of the most successful engineers in the state, Alexander grossed over $4,500,000 during his first eleven years in business. His area of operation was not limited to the western region, however, but also included the nation's capitol and the South. He secured federal government contracts to build the $1,000,000 Tidal Basin Bridge in the District of Columbia area and also the $3,500,000 K Street Freeway. His firm designed and completed the construction o a civilian airfield at Tuskegee, Alabama.

As a result of his involvement in American-Caribbean business rela tions, Alexander became interested in the Virgin Islands. Though h never negotiated any contracts for work in that area, he visited fre quently and became interested in improving the educational facilitie there. Alexander was an active Republican and his interest came to th attention of the Eisenhower Administration, which was seeking a perso to fill the post of Governor of the Virgin Islands. The President appointe him to serve in the $15,000 a year post with the endorsement of bot the Republican and the Democratic senators of Iowa.

When Alexander took the oath of office on April 9, 1954, he pledge to be governor of every segment of the population and to work for th improvement of the educational opportunities and economic condition of the island. Governor Alexander was forced to resign in August 195 due to ill health. He remained in retirement until his death in Januar 1958.

In addition to his business responsibilities, Alexander involved himsel in civil rights and political activities. He was president of the Des Moine branch of the NAACP; Des Moines Inter-Racial Commission; boar member, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company and President o American-Caribbean Contractors.

When he first sought admission to engineering school, he was di couraged by the head of the department, because of limited oppo tunities for black graduates. However, after many years of success in th field, in 1925 he was awarded an honorary degree in civil engineering b the State University of Iowa. The achievements of Alexander ampl demonstrated his ability to succeed in a highly competitive field in spit of his race. On the occasion of the Iowa Centennial Celebration in 194 he was among those honored as the most outstanding citizens in th history of the state.

Pacific Northwest Bell